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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1925 拜拜禮

號九拾月八年五十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

| STATIONS | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Noon | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Kowloon | Dep. 5.40 | 5.15 | 10.30 | 11.40 | 12.00 | 1.15 | 2.25 | 4.35 | 5.50 |
| Yau Ma Tei | Dep. 5.50 | 5.25 | 10.40 | 11.50 | 12.10 | 1.25 | 2.35 | 4.45 | 6.00 |
| Shatin | Dep. 6.00 | 5.35 | 10.50 | 12.00 | 12.20 | 1.35 | 2.45 | 4.55 | 6.10 |
| Tai Po | Dep. 6.10 | 5.45 | 11.00 | 12.10 | 12.30 | 1.45 | 2.55 | 5.05 | 6.20 |
| Tai Po Market | Dep. 6.20 | 5.55 | 11.10 | 12.20 | 12.40 | 1.55 | 3.05 | 5.15 | 6.30 |
| Fanning | Dep. 6.30 | 6.05 | 11.20 | 12.30 | 12.50 | 2.05 | 3.15 | 5.25 | 6.40 |
| Shum Shue Po | Dep. 6.40 | 6.15 | 11.30 | 12.40 | 1.00 | 2.15 | 3.25 | 5.35 | 6.50 |
| Shum Shue Po | Arr. 7.45 | 7.20 | 12.35 | 1.05 | 1.25 | 2.35 | 3.45 | 5.55 | 7.10 |

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| STATIONS | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Noon | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|-----------|-----------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Fanning | Dep. 7.45 | 11.30 | 2.20 | 6.35 | 7.55 | 10.15 | 1.05 | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| Shatankok | Dep. 8.40 | 12.25 | 3.15 | 7.30 | 8.55 | 11.10 | 2.00 | 5.50 | 6.40 |

| STATIONS | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Noon | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|-----------|-----------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Fanning | Dep. 7.45 | 11.30 | 2.20 | 6.35 | 7.55 | 10.15 | 1.05 | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| Shatankok | Dep. 8.40 | 12.25 | 3.15 | 7.30 | 8.55 | 11.10 | 2.00 | 5.50 | 6.40 |

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QUEER THINGS IN HONGKONG.

TIGERS, SNAKES AND MONKEYS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ARMADILLO ON THE SHEK O ROAD.

(Contributed.)

A few weeks ago a party of motorists
was driving along the Shek O Road when
they felt the car lurch. It had run over
something or other. The obstacle
couldn't have been a pig, unless it was
a tiny one, as the lurch was not big
enough. It was not a stone—the impact
was too soft and, moreover, somebody
thought that they had heard a squeak.

One of the party decided to investigate.
He walked back but could see nothing
as the light was too bad. So they turned
the car round and thus obtained the
full benefit of the headlights.
Then they saw what it was that had
come to a sudden end. It was an arma-
dillo, a little scaly beast with a longish
tail like a lizard.

KIPLING'S POEM.

No doubt many a reader has heard
of the armadillo through Kipling's "Roll-
ing down to Rio."

The poem is set to music and the song
used to be a favourite one with boys.
Because of that song the armadillo was
associated by some of us with South
America. No doubt other people have
come across specimens of the animal in
South China, but until recently at least
one person in Hongkong had a simple
faith that the armadillo was to be found
in South America only.

IN THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

One hears queer stories about China.
A friend, who ought to know, assured me
that there are alligators in the Yang-
Tse-Kiang. He also stated that nowhere
else in Asia will you find them. He had
all sorts of theories as to how they got
there; but, according to him, they showed
no signs of dying out.

SNAKES OF HONGKONG.

There are many stories about snakes
in Hongkong and there is no doubt that
pythons have been seen. One enterpris-
ing gentleman saw a python lying across
the Conduit-path at the west end of
the island. He could see neither the
head nor the tail of the snake. Having
rubber-soled shoes and a thick stick he
crept along the path. Bending his knees
he dealt the snake a resounding blow,
thinking to kill it at once by breaking
its back.

"It was like hitting the hard tyre of
a motor car," he said. "The stick
jumped back and before I knew what had
happened the head of the snake was
near mine—the movement was as quick
as lightning. I fell over backwards.
Almost at once I heard a crashing through
the brushwood down the hill-side. It
was like a big pig rushing down. No
doubt Mr. Python was as frightened of
me as I was of him."

It is related that a python 24 feet long
was killed near Belcher's Fort some eight
or nine years ago.
There is also the story of Headquar-
ter's House. A lady had placed a glass
of milk on the verandah near her chair.
As she was about to pick up the glass
she saw a cobra sipping the milk. She
fortunately did not scream but called
quietly to a gardener who brought help.

The late "Willie" Armstrong had a
reputation as an authority on local
snakes. One of his friends alleged that
he had discovered sixty varieties on the
island.
Centipedes are not uncommon. Some-
times they are big ones, with shell backs
like the back of a crab. Civet cats may
be seen on the south side of the island.
Some of the new-comers may find it
difficult to believe that, on one occasion
we had great excitement over a tiger.
He was subsequently killed at Fanning.
There is not much doubt that he visited
the island. Indeed many people allege
that tigers come each year. There cer-
tainly are wolves and wild pigs at Fan-
ling.

Probably the local deer was the magnet
for Mr. Stripes. These little animals are
queer things. We were in a car coming
back from Deep Water Bay, not long
ago, when we just missed running over
one of them.

It seems as if the birds on the island
are more numerous than they were ten
or fifteen years ago. Near the Kowloon
reservoir there is a school of monkeys.
They will come out of the woods for
bananas and nuts.

MAKING A SEA DRY LAND.

BIG AS WARWICKSHIRE.

GIANT RECLAMATION SCHEME.

THE HAGUE, July 24th.

After two and a half centuries of
scheming, of doubts and delays, the
draining of the Zuyder Zee is becoming
a fact of which the most casual observer
can be the evidence.

Wieringen, where the ex-Crown Prince
of Prussia was received with a mixture
of welcome and tolerance when he and
his father, the ex-Kaiser, fled their coun-
try, is no longer an island, for a broad
dyke, with spacious roads, now unites it
with the mainland of North Holland.

Omnibuses now ply their regular ser-
vices across what a year or two ago was
a narrow strait of sea-water, the crossing
of which in small boats was not always
unattended by danger.

This dyke is, however, only a very
small, though somewhat important, part
of the whole scheme, as a result of which
an area about the size of Warwickshire
will be reclaimed.

It was in 1881 that the present scheme
took definite shape, but the Dutch Gov-
ernment was chary of giving its consent
and still more so of its support. Diffi-
culties were gradually overcome, how-
ever, and the work was started in 1890.
The first thing to be done was the erec-
tion of a new harbour at the eastern end
of Wieringen for the purpose of unload-
ing material and also to take the place
of smaller harbours used by fishermen
which would be rendered useless or diffi-
cult of access.

Dyke 21 Miles Long.

After this came the erection of the dyke
recently completed and now, very shortly,
the beginning of the laying down of the
dyke 21 miles long between Wieringen and
the mainland of Friesland. The latter
dykes is the one which will turn the Zuy-
der Zee into a fresh water lake in place
of a shallow but briny arm of the North
Sea.

One of the most important secondary
features of the work is this provision of
fresh water in place of the present salt
and brackish supplies, for the mere value
of the new land will be less than the cost
of the work.

Including certain financial provisions
that have been made to accelerate the
work (which originally was to take about
thirty years, but will now take so
long) the cost will be about 640 million
guilders, while the value of the new land
even at the end of 25 years, the time
which it is estimated it will take to make
it fit for cultivation, will be only about
510 million.

This loss of thirty million guilders will
be made good partly by the new areas
of fresh water, partly by the improved
conditions of traffic between the northern
provinces of Holland and partly by the
abolition of some present dykes and the
improvement of the land behind them.
The present dyke, which looks like a
great reservoir dam, though the water on
each side has both the character and the
movement of sea-water, is at the lowest
point of its crown about 22ft. above high-
water mark. In the building of it, as will
also happen in the building of the longer
dyke, old and new, natural and artificial
are all combined.

Method 800 Years Old.

One of the oldest methods employed is
that of setting the foundation blocks on
mattresses of woven willow branches.
These, which vary considerably in size
according to the blocks in position on
the slippery bed of the sea or the equally
slippery under-blocks.

This method is probably the oldest
known and can be traced back definitely
for nearly 800 years, and may possibly be
older still.

Some of the cement, on the other hand,
is a recently discovered natural product
known as "keileem" or flint loam. It
comes from the district north of where
the work is being done and is a kind of
natural concrete which hardens during
contact with the air, so that it is used
as a solid mass to fill in the inner part
of the erection under the dressings.

As the willow mattresses harden with
the action of the water and remain un-
impaired for centuries we find Nature
providing in these two materials for
human protection against its own forces.

While the development will cause some
changes and even some loss to the fisher-
folk by moving the centres of their work
further north, the amount of employment
which is being provided at the moment is
considerable.

People from all over the world, and
particularly from all over Holland, are
making suggestions for improvement in
the methods or for avoidance of evils.
One suggestion made by certain experts
is that one or two "proof-polders"—
small areas of land on which tests as to
the agricultural possibilities can be made
—should be created before the whole area
is formed.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

IS UNION WITH UNITED STATES IN SIGHT?

FIGHTING GEOGRAPHY.

The *National Review* contains an
article signed A. B. Tucker on the sub-
ject of Canada's Future. It says:—

Ten years ago anyone who talked in
Canada of "annexation" would have
run some risk of a broken head. To-day
the question is openly discussed, and
there are many Canadians with strong
imperialist views who feel that, however
bitterly they resent it, Canada's union
with the United States within a few
years' time is inevitable.

Why is this? There are many reasons
which have made many thinking men in
Canada arrive at this conclusion. To
begin with, it must be remembered that
the people of the North American Con-
tinent are practically one in language,
currency, weights and measures, school
systems, and business, and that Canada
and the United States are divided by a
more or less imaginary line.

Canada's Problems.

For generations Canada has been fight-
ing geography. The natural channel of
trade in the North American Continent
is north and south. The Canadian rail-
ways and the Canadian people have
striven for years to turn the flow of trade
east and west, and it is greatly to their
credit that they have succeeded as well
as they have.

Canada's great problem to-day is the
increase of her present producing popu-
lation through immigration and the in-
vestment of capital in the development
of her natural resources. We have the
situation—that would be ludicrous if it
were not so disastrous—of Britain with
its million odd unemployed receiving a
dole and being thereby demoralised even
against their will, while in another part
of the Empire—Canada—labour is so
badly needed that foreigners have to be
brought in. Some effort has been made
recently, it is true, to encourage emigra-
tion, but it is wholly inadequate to meet
the situation.

The feeling in Canada is that the great
mass of the people in this country are
so absorbed in such questions as unem-
ployment, labour troubles, etc., that not
only do they not think of the needs of
Canada, but also that they do not care.
At present there is a tariff wall against
Canadian produce, erected by the United
States. The Western farmer naturally
turns to Britain for his market. What
kind of reception does he get? For years
we placed an embargo on his cattle (in
common with all cattle from abroad).
Hardly had this been taken off when an
embargo was placed on Canadian pota-
toes. Then the Labour Government
turned down the Preference Conference.

At the present time over a thousand
American industries have branch fac-
tories in Canada. There is about
\$550,000,000 of American capital invested
in Canada industries. Statistics indicate
that the total investment of American
capital in Canada amounts to a sum
practically equal to the investment of
British capital.

Funds from New York.
Before the war the large sums of money
provided for the development of Canada's
natural resources were obtained from
Great Britain. To-day Canada's financial
centre has shifted from London to New
York.

Another fact that is increasing United
States influence in Canada is that the
Dominion is flooded with American news-
papers, magazines, and moving pictures.
Canadian newspapers carry great quan-
tities of American news, while at the
same time they carry only a small pro-
portion of British news.

With regard to trade, the United States
is Canada's best customer, and Canada
purchases from the United States more
goods than from any other country.

Within the Dominion itself it is note-
worthy that the Maritime Provinces, owing
to the high tariff imposed by the United
States, are sympathetic to closer trade
relations with the United States. The
Western Provinces, for similar reasons
of high tariff imposed by the United
States against grain and cattle imports,
are also in favour of closer trade rela-
tions with the United States. Closer
trade relations between two adjacent
countries of similar language, currency,
and business methods must—if one is to
judge by history—be inevitably followed
by closer political relations.

THE UNBOBBED FRAULEIN.

A country where bobbed hair appears
to be unknown, and where silk stockings
practically do not exist, is the impression
of Saxony, brought back by Mr. T.
Baxter, vice-president of the British
Farmers' Union, and chairman of the
Bor Sugar Committee of that body.

"During the whole of my visit I did
not see a girl with a bobbed head," he
said. "Even the school girls wear their
hair in two long plaits down their backs.
I also saw very few silk stockings."

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COSTLY LESSONS IN AUSTRALIA.

EXPENDITURE IN QUEENSLAND
AND TASMANIA.

[BY JAMES LUMSDEN.]

MELBOURNE.

Is the question "Can Labour Govern?" answered by the experience of Queensland?

If it is, then the answer is a most unqualified no. There, for the rest of the world to contemplate, is government by and for one interest—a system the reverse of that ideal of democracy which prevailed in Britain at the time when all the Parliaments of the British Dominions took shape.

In Queensland Labour does not profess to pretend to govern save in the interests of Labour.

A strange feature of Queensland politics is the impotence that seems to have overtaken the non-Labour sections of the electorate. For official Labour secured and retains away without an actual majority of votes. It retained in the elections just concluded a majority of fourteen seats—a secure working majority in the one-chamber Legislature—but the non-Labour parties polled a very considerable majority of votes.

Enormous Public Debt.

The McCormack Labour Ministry's victory means a further spell of administration of the State's finances by Labour for Labour and Labour has already ruled for 10 years.

One would have thought that the Labour achievements of a decade would have been a sufficient warning. In 1915 the debt of the State was £37,000,000. To-day it is £97,000,000. During the 10 years of Labour rule taxation has risen from £954,000 to £3,914,000. That increase, it may be explained, is not due to the Great War, for war finance belongs to the sphere of Federal politics. Before the Socialist regime the railways, which belong to the State, showed a profit of £18,000—not much, perhaps, but truly magnificent when contrasted with the accumulated deficit of £12,370,000 which is the almost incredible feat of Labour. Though the population has increased by only 15 per cent., during five years the interest on the State Debt has increased by 60 per cent.

Let it not be supposed that all this State expenditure is offset by a bounding expansion in the general wealth of the province. Australia does flourish, certainly. Wealth is everywhere increasing, wealth invariably does in a peaceful country; even if not blessed with the great resources, the fertility, and the luxuriant climate of Australia. Queensland is a vast territory, with a great range in latitude—tropical, sub-tropical, and temperate. No part of the British Empire is more richly endowed by Nature. It can produce almost anything.

Yet during the past decade nearly 25,000,000 acres of land have gone out of occupation. That period has synchronised with the Labour administration. Each succeeding Labour Ministry has had a programme for the primary producer, but all the special legislation has been neutralised by the insistent rise in the cost of labour, a rise which hits the farmer in a thousand and one ways quite irrespective of wages for work on the land.

Tasmania in Difficulties.

Another Australia State whose affairs have reached a turning point in Tasmania. The Government of that province found it necessary to appeal to the Federal Government for financial relief. The State begged for £545,000 to tide it over its financial difficulties, and the Commonwealth has, after a long inquiry, granted certain measures of relief amounting to £478,000, terms considered exceedingly generous, though the duration of the generosity is to be for two years only.

Tasmania is one of the oldest of the Australian settlements. In the 19th century Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land as it was at first called, was looked upon as the garden of the Southern Hemisphere. It is a land of great beauty and has a most delightful climate. It was the orchard owner's paradise. Its apples were world famous.

Why has it long since passed its culmination? Between 1901 and 1923 the area under crop only increased from 224,000 acres to 238,000, though during that period the area for the whole of Australia almost doubled. Twenty years ago Tasmania exported nearly a million bushels of wheat to England. For several years past the total annual production has been less than half a million. The Victorian Director of Agriculture who was sent to investigate matters found thousands of acres of fertile plain once under the plough now back to prairie and through neglect incapable of sustaining proper growth of much of the stock grazing on it.

An Uncertain Future.

A distinguished Tasmanian, in commenting upon the problem, says: "How under present conditions can more of our pastoral and agricultural lands be developed? What prospect is there of an alteration? We have expensive and extravagant commissions already composed, and some still at the embryo stages with all the heads at enormous salaries to do their share in spending large sums to increase our fearful debt."

Outside Tasmanian governmental circles nobody on the island or the mainland is very hopeful that at the end of the two years of Federal financial assistance the island State will be started on a new career of prosperity.

Tasmania, however, is not the only spot in Australia which is suffering from decadence. As we have seen, the land under occupation in Queensland has gone back, and in many other quarters this is a period of marking time. While the grand total of Australian wealth is ever (Continued at foot of next Column.)

PASTOR SHOTS RICH MAN.

6,000 HEAR HIS SERMON NEXT DAY.

FEUD WITH MAYOR.

NEW YORK, July 18th.

From the pulpit situated only 50ft. from the spot where 24 hours before he had shot and killed Mr. D. E. Chipps, one of the richest citizens of Fort Worth, Texas, the Rev. J. Frank Norris yesterday addressed the largest congregation in the history of the Baptist church where he has officiated for 20 years.

There is seating accommodation for 6,000 and every seat was occupied, while the building was surrounded by motor-cars as well as by people unable to gain admittance.

Mr. Norris, a tall, athletic man, explained that he killed Mr. Chipps, one of his most bitter critics, in self-defence. He had been declaiming from the pulpit and in the columns of his magazine, *Searchlight*, for weeks against the alleged corruption of the Mayor of Fort Worth, Mr. H. C. Meacham, head of the city's largest shops.

When the pastor added in addresses broadcast throughout the State of Texas, allegations accusing the mayor of being photographed with a girl dressed in a bathing suit, the mayor, summoned six members of the church either to leave the church or his employ. They left his employ.

Mr. Norris states that Mr. Chipps came to him from the mayor and made repeated threats. He believed that Mr. Chipps was about to attack him, so he took a revolver from a drawer and fired four shots at him. Mr. Chipps died in the ambulance in which he was being taken to hospital.

Mr. Norris surrendered to the police on a charge of murder and was released when members of his church furnished £2,000 bail.

He describes himself as a "hellfire and damnation preacher." Once his church was burned. He was tried and acquitted of charges of arson.



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AND

CHOLERA

WITH

GILMANS.

THE

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swelling in volume prosperity is not evenly distributed. One cause for that is the exhaustion of most of the old gold-fields, and the somewhat tardy development of commerce and industry whose riches are more lasting than gold diggings. Australia has likewise been affected in various ways by the general world impoverishment caused by the war.

But no small section of the Australian public is of the opinion that the Tasmanian malady is more or less prevalent all over the continent. They think there are too many legislators and administrators. Some even think there are too many Parliaments.

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[A.P.]

[3517]

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UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF RASPUTIN'S MURDERER.

LAST DAYS OF "THE MONK."

TOWARDS CATASTROPHE.

[By PRINCESS X.]

Among the still half-healed wounds left by the war is Russia's betrayal of the Allied cause in the critical days of 1917-18. How apparent this coming betrayal was, and what desperate attempts were made by patriotic Russians inside Russia to avert this and the subsequent catastrophe of the revolution, the approach of which was so clear to them, is only too clearly revealed in a remarkable series of letters, writes Princess X. in the *London Telegraph*. These are the letters of Prince Felix Youssoff, his mother, Princess Zinaida Youssoff, and other members of the family, dealing with the murder of the exiled monk, Rasputin, prepared and executed by Prince Felix Youssoff, husband of the Tsar's niece, with the assistance of the Grand Duke Dmitri, and three others.

It has frequently been stated that the first shot of the Russian Revolution was that fired by Prince Youssoff at Rasputin in his palace on the Moika on December 29th, 1918. It is clear, however, both from these letters and from the memoirs which Prince Felix himself has just written, and which will shortly be published, that a revolution is precisely what the Prince and his associates were trying to render impossible at all costs. But the desperate need to act, and act quickly, was so great that it drove a man like Prince Youssoff, cultured, refined, and a member through his marriage with the Tsar's niece of the Imperial family, to become an assassin. The admirable channel for German propaganda and influence on Russia, which the presence of the person of Rasputin provided, and his tremendous hypnotic powers over the Empress, already predisposed towards Germany, was a danger most painfully realised by the closest in touch with the Imperial family.

This is shown with remarkable vividness in the letters which follow. They illustrate also with striking force the disintegrating influence on the fabric of the Russian State of the Empress's and Rasputin's interference in Government nominations, which was bound to end in that discrediting of the monarchy which the two ardent young patriots, the Grand Duke Dmitri and Prince Youssoff, so clearly foresaw.

In the words of the Grand Duke Dmitri, written by him after the revolution, to Prince Youssoff: "That which you and I considered so probable through the stupid and short-sighted obstinacy of one woman the final catastrophe has come."

The series also includes a remarkable letter from the Grand Duchess Irene, who was at that time in the Crimea, to her husband, Prince Youssoff, clamouring to "take part in the plot against Rasputin."

Owing to the prevalence of a strict censorship at the time nearly all persons are referred to in the letters either under agreed-upon names or nicknames. The Tsar and Tsarina are referred to as "uncle" and "auntie." Rasputin is referred to even as "The Book," "The Document," and "Pontin."

Surrounding the Empress, supported and favoured by her, were a group of truly sinister figures, one and all with undoubted pro-German leanings, and even ultra-reactionary and opposed to all the limited powers that the Duma held.

PRO-GERMAN INTRIGUES.

The intrigues of the web of pro-German intrigue and influence were so complicated in Petrograd in 1916 that they are almost untraceable. Foremost amongst the figures influencing the Empress, and encouraging her in her belief that the only road to happiness for Russia was in friendship with Germany and in the absolute power of the monarchy, were Rasputin and Anna Virubova. These two figures were permanent in the "danse macabre" of the last days of the Romanoff regime.

The close intertwining of anti-patriotic tendencies with the advocacy of absolute monarchism finally led even such reactionaries as Purishkevitch (member of the Duma and president of an arch-reactionary organisation) to criticise the Empress and her clique, and eventually, in his case, led him to participate in the murder of Rasputin.

In the letters we get fleeting references to men such as the notorious Rubinstein, whose financial transactions eventually laid him open to a charge of treason. His link with Rasputin was of the closest. Prince Youssoff, in his memoirs, touches on Rasputin's financial dealings with "unknown persons," and, indeed, it is beyond dispute that Rasputin continually received large sums of money from such persons as were undoubtedly also in touch with Germany.

The first letter is from Moscow (dated November 2nd, 1916), from Prince Youssoff, who was returning to Petrograd, where he was taking a special course at the Corps of Pages preparatory to joining the army, to his mother, Princess Zinaida Youssoff, who was in the Crimea with the rest of the family.

It reads: "Dear Mama—It's devilishly cold, a stormy wind, and seven degrees of frost. Perfectly disgusting after the Crimea."

He has just returned from auntie's sister (the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, sister of the Empress). She is very gloomy. She pins all her hopes on Medvedeff (M. V. Rodzianko, President

of the Fourth Duma and Prince Youssoff's uncle). His conversation has produced a strong impression on everyone and on her also. The debates in the Duma were very bad, and it is feared that it will be dissolved. . . . Voeykovsky (a friend) has just returned from the front. Everybody seems in excellent spirits there. This time I have left in quite a different mood, not like when I left Tsarskoe. I implore you do not worry yourself unnecessarily. Believe me, everything I said to you is the absolute truth, and even if I do have moments of "temporary madness," as you call them, nevertheless, all that there is of good in me will always take the upper hand over the bad. I'm just going to catch the train. Kisses to all.

RASPUTIN'S HYPNOTISM.

PETROGRAD, December 8th, 1918.
Dear Mama—I have been to see the Medvedeffs (Rodzianko, his uncle, President of the Duma) twice. He asked me to tell you that he misses you very much at the present moment. He told a lot of interesting things about the Duma. Auntie (the Empress) has surpassed the limits of everything that one can possibly imagine. She won't hear of Uncle Boris (Sturmer, the reactionary Prime Minister) being dismissed. She has insisted that Pontin (Rasputin) should be allowed to go out, even though the doctor told her that it was dangerous for his life. That is why the doctor has been dismissed, because he absolutely refused to be responsible if Pontin went out. . . . I will send this letter with Sereja—at least, in this way it won't be lost.

Medvedeff refuses to understand how strong G. (Rasputin) is. He does not believe in his hypnotic powers. He says that the whole thing is based on depravity, and so on. . . . He is very narrow in his judgment, as obstinate as a herd of donkeys, and his position has spoiled him very much, and made him too sure of himself and too pompous.

He asked uncle (the Emperor) to receive him before the opening of the House. Uncle refused. Now that he has been elected again he has again asked uncle for an audience, but up till now no answer has come. Milukoff (Leader of the Cadet party, Moderate-Left) read in the House cuttings from German newspapers, in which it was said that auntie is surrounded by people who help them (the Germans) by their influence, and that peace will soon be concluded. (This apparently refers to Milukoff's famous speech against the Empress's influence made in the Duma on November 1st, 1915). I am writing this letter in fits and starts. Yesterday evening I went to see the Medvedeffs again.

An important Council is going on at uncle's these days. There is a persistent rumour that the House will be dissolved. Pontin (Rasputin) is under home arrest. In a word, everyone is in the most awful mood. Everybody is awaiting serious events.

Medvedeff's wife is very agitated, as people say that her husband is to be appointed to Uncle Boris's (Sturmer) post, but I don't believe this. There is also a rumour that Scharova's father is to be appointed to a high post (the father of Anna Virubova, the Empress's closest friend and Rasputin's most ardent admirer and ally).

I have just heard that the meeting of the House, which was to have taken place on Friday, has been postponed till the 15th.

Please write more often. I kiss you and papa.

PETROGRAD, November 20th, 1916.

Dear Mama—Thank you for your long letter. I am completely under the impression of yesterday's sitting of the Duma. I went there, risking a great deal, as I dressed in multi. But my interest in what is going on took the upper hand over my common sense. You already know everything from the papers, as the *Ketch* (the leading Liberal paper) has reported everything.

Trepoff (President of the Council of Ministers from November 10th to December 27th, 1916) was in an idiotic position; five times he was prevented from speaking. Purishkevitch (member of the Fourth Duma, ultra-reactionary and patriotic in his views), made a wonderful speech. It produced a tremendous impression on everybody. There is evidently a great deal that he does not know, and he thinks that if uncle's eyes are opened everything can be saved in this way. Voeykovsky (Commandant of the Palace) got it in the neck. Bobrinsky's speech (member of the Duma and a Monarchist) was directed against Protopopoff (a Minister), who is being dismissed. Auntie, so it is said, is with uncle (the Emperor) was at G.E.Q. at that moment, and is hitting the carpets in fury. Trepoff's speech was very superficial and inspired no confidence.

Uncle Michka (Rodzianko) was magnificent. He was roaring the whole time and ringing the bell. Imagine what impudence in the Ambassador's box, sitting right in front with Paleologue (the French Ambassador) was Mizichka (Anna Virubova).

The family (all the Grand Dukes and Duchesses) wants to write a united protest to uncle. I do not think anything will come of this.

Medvedeff has returned very gloomy from uncle. He said everything in the most direct way, and the answer he got was, "You think that I, too, am a

traitor." (This refers to Rodzianko's courageous interview with the Tsar when he pointed out to him the general conviction that the Empress was using her influence in Germany's cause).
What do you say to this? I do not know how it will all end. We are all living on a volcano, and the same thoughts are in the minds of everyone. I am just going to the Medvedeffs.

I have just returned from the Medvedeffs. Protopopoff is not going, and says that his persecution only increases uncle's and aunt's love for him. Medvedeff gave us full particulars of his conversation with uncle. He told uncle everything in the fullest detail and in a rather brutal way. He spoke quite openly about aunt, and said she must be removed before it is too late.

To say more than he said is impossible. And no answer. Silence! And only that one sentence which I have already written. Medvedeff is profoundly shaken. The weather is beastly—darkness, fog, damp, and rain. Our rooms will be ready by the 15th of December, if not completely, at least so that one can live in them. Upstairs everything is topsyturvy. I kiss you many, many times.

These were the rooms which were prepared with the greatest care by Prince Felix as a setting for the murder of Rasputin.

PETROGRAD, December 8th, 1918.
Dear Mama—It is the third day that I haven't been able to catch the Medvedeffs at home. But I have seen Purishkevitch several times, and we have become great friends.

He has been to see me twice, and stayed about three hours each time. Evidently he considers that it is not lost time to talk to me. He is a remarkably nice and decent fellow, and regards things sensibly and looks upon everything with our eyes.

MURDER DISCUSSED.

During these days, Prince Youssoff boldly told Purishkevitch of his plan to murder Rasputin. Purishkevitch at once not only approved the plan, but agreed to take part and assist in every way to remove the terrible and disintegrating influence. From Prince Youssoff's memoirs it is seen that he approached other members of the Duma on the same subject, but without success.

Everything that is happening here is so appalling that things cannot possibly last long like this.

Uncle has announced that on January 1st he is going to have a general clean-up of the Imperial Council, with which he is profoundly indignant. He simply can't stand any mention of the Duma and of Medvedeff.

The sister from Moscow (Grand Duchess Elizabeth, sister of the Empress) came from Moscow to warn and implore, but, of course, without any result.

It is difficult to answer everything about which you write. My head is so occupied with all kinds of things, besides what I am thinking about, that it is very difficult to talk about this. . . . I hardly see anyone. I spend all my free time at the Moika (the Youssoff Palace), work with Korneev, or arrange the rooms. Everything will look very nice. It is a pity you are not here to help me. . . . I am impatiently awaiting the end. . . . I kiss you all.

The letters from the Princess Zinaida Youssoff, the Empress's mother, to Prince Felix Youssoff follow:

CRIMEA, November 18th, 1916.
My dear Felix—These are very serious days for you all. . . . and I look on the whole business more darkly than ever, because now the abyss is ripe, and if it bursts nothing can stop the spread of the poison (the revolution). . . . That Medvedeff has returned gloomy does not surprise me in the least.

Great hopes, almost the last, were attached to Rodzianko's interview with the Tsar, as it was hoped that the formal expression of the distrust in which the Empress was held would induce her removal from direct contact with, at any rate, military affairs.

Valide (the Empress), I am sure, spoils everything. She has retained the "Interior" (Minister of Interior) because he admires the Pamphlet (Rasputin), and without him the latter would be in danger.

United the "Book" (Rasputin) is destroyed and Valide muzzled it will be impossible to do anything (i.e., continue the war). Tell Uncle Michka this. What should have been demanded was the removal of the "Pamphlet" (Rasputin) from Petrograd. This is essential. Medvedeff does not understand this, because he does not believe in the transmission of the "current" (German influence). . . . I kiss you tenderly.

CRIMEA, November 25th, 1916.
Dear Felix—The general course of events is the one that I foretold exactly, and I was told that I was exaggerating, and that everything would be decided after the war. They would not understand then that the war is being held up and is changing its course of these events. . . . Now it is too late. A catastrophe is unavoidable, whereas then the whole situation would have been saved by obtaining the alienation of the "director" (Rasputin) for the whole duration of the war and the non-interference of Valide (the Empress) in matters of State. And now, I repeat, that until these two questions are solved nothing can be done peacefully. Tell Uncle Michka (Rodzianko) this from me.

The protest of the family (the projected protest by the Grand Dukes to the Tsar) of which you write is already too late. It would have been all right a year and a half ago, when I went to the Elagina Island (where the Grand Duchess Xenia lived) to implore that this action would look more like fear of the Duma. Then it was still possible to save everything. Now there is nothing left but a responsible Ministry—and if this is not created then that which the Germans wish for will happen, and Wilhelm will be the conqueror! That is how I see it. When you think how easy it was to avoid all this, and that they themselves are hatching at the branch on which they sit.

(Continued on next column.)

VACATION SCHOOLS.

GOOD WORK FOR POOR CHILDREN OF HONGKONG.

BASKET WEAVING AND KNITTING.

The closing exercises were held for this summer's Daily Vacation Bible Schools at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Bridges Street, on Tuesday. Sixteen schools have been in session, for four full weeks, with 163 volunteer teachers, and more than 1,600 pupils. The teachers are all students of various schools of Hongkong, who freely gave their mornings towards helping younger boys and girls get some education. About three quarters of the teachers were girls, one quarter boys. Most of the pupils are poor children, that is, children from the streets, or children who have had only a few months or a year or so of school, and are not occupied with any work.

The daily programme of the schools included Chinese reading and writing, geography and hygiene, and hand work, as well as Christian instruction and music. The handwork for the boys was basket weaving, and for the girls sewing and knitting. The cost for the entire work was about a dollar a pupil, or \$1,600, which has been raised, from the friends and supporters of the work, almost entirely Chinese. This money goes for text books, materials for handwork, some social entertainment risks for teachers, and advertisements and printing, etc.

At the closing exercises at the Y.M.C.A., exhibits of the hand work were shown, and some of it was of a high standard, with market value. The waste paper baskets and trays were sold for ten or twenty cents. The socks, caps, clothing, dollies, etc., were sold for small amounts. About 100 pieces of the wicker ware were sold, and a couple of hundred pieces of sewing and knitting.

Credit for this fine piece of work goes to the Daily Vacation Bible School Committee of Hongkong, which is composed of the younger Christians of the churches, together with the pupils in the second and third schools and some of their teachers. The heads of the schools have given assistance by urging their pupils to do the teaching as a service to less fortunate children.

Mr. Chang King Shung, principal of the Y.M.C.A. Day School, has been executive secretary this summer. Mr. Wang Sui Pua has been chairman of the committee of eighteen who have done fine work.

In former years, Hongkong had eighteen of these vacation schools, but considering the difficulties of the recent months, the committee is to be congratulated on the report now presented. Throughout China last summer, the number of these Bible Vacation Schools was 2,100.

Protopopoff and Kourloff (head of the police and assistant Minister of Interior) must go. It will then be easier to solve those two questions of which I have written about.

I am sending this letter with Sereja, and I am sending by post another letter about our private affairs, which does not fear the censor. I kiss you tenderly.

P.S.—Why is Pizirim (the Metropolitan of Petrograd) silent, and what has happened to him?

"READY FOR ANYTHING"

CRIMEA, December 11th, 1916.
Dear Felix—How is it you have not written to us about this abominable business with S. Vassilichikov (Princess Vassilichikov, who wrote a very energetic letter to the Empress about Rasputin, and who was immediately exiled from Petrograd)? I am amazed that society has not reacted, and that all the women have not proclaimed their solidarity with her. Is it possible that things will remain like this, that society will just swallow his insult and will slavishly hold its tongue? This will be simply disgraceful. I regret that I am not in Petrograd, for I would not permit such indifference.

Everyone here is very glad that I am not in Petrograd, because they know what I might do if I were. I am simply boiling with indignation, and am cursing the atmosphere in which I live and which ties me hand and foot. And at the same moment that Princess V. is disgracefully exiled, Rubinstein (a well-known banker-speculator arrested and accused of being a traitor) and company are liberated. It is damnable. . . . I kiss you.

There follows a letter from Princess Irene Youssoff to her husband, Prince Youssoff, in reply to a letter in which apparently he informed her of his plans to murder Rasputin:

CRIMEA, November 25th, 1916.
Dear Felix—Thank you for your crazy letter. I didn't understand half of it. I see that you intend to do something quite mad. Please be careful and don't get yourself mixed up in any dirty business. The chief thing is that it is absolutely rotten of you to have decided anything without me.

This letter is unsigned.
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UNIONS AND THE LAW.

DESIRE TO BRING ACITATORS TO TRIAL.

DEPUTATIONS TO CHIANG KAI SHEK.

FEAR OF THE NORTHERN NAVY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Persons interested in the maintenance of peace and order in Canton are urging that assault and murder, connected with labour disputes, should be regarded as crimes and punished in the usual way through the Criminal Courts. As things are little notice is taken of the street fighting from the legal point of view, and it is pointed out that under such conditions as these life is not safe. It is a perfectly simple matter for a few desperadoes to commit almost any outrage and to represent that they are enforcing a Union order.

Both parties in the recent labour dispute are sending delegates to General Chiang Kai Shek in order to explain to him exactly how the trouble arose. The Communist section of the Kuomintang, who have the backing of the Workers' Delegate Conference, will urge the Commander-in-Chief to withdraw all rights from the Unions attached to the Central Labour Union. On the other hand Mr. Chan Sum, Chairman of the Central Labour Union, is arranging to send delegates to give his side of the case. It would be amusing if General Chiang Kai Shek decided to receive both delegations at the same time. The Central Labour Union has issued a statement that its headquarters are to be maintained in Canton and that new officials are being elected to replace those who have been arrested on a charge of directing "the war" against the Workers' Delegate Conference.

In the hope of lessening the danger of Labour Union disputes in the future the Kuomintang are creating two boards—one to deal with differences between employers and employed and the other to weigh in the balance the respective claims of rival labour organisations.

THREAT FROM THE NORTH.

The Kuomintang Army headquarters are not leaving anything to chance since it has been reported that forces stationed in various parts of Fukien are contemplating an attack on Kwangtung by land and sea. To guard against a possible invasion by the Northern Navy, the forts at Bocca Tigris are being strengthened. Heavy ordnance from Russia has already, it is said, been put up at these forts. It cannot be denied that considerable quantities of war supplies have reached Canton through Soviet sources, and labour unions are now openly accusing the Russians of having aided one faction of workers against another.

A DREAM.

According to the agreement between the Soviets and the Chinese Bolsheviks for whom, it is said, General Feng Yu Hsiang acted as the chief representative, four republics are to be organised in China. The Christian General is to head the Chinese Republic comprising North Manchuria, Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol. General Chiang Kai Shek is to hold sway over Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. Apparently the other two leaders Fan Chung Hsiao, now of Honan, and Lu Ching-Lin, formerly of Tientsin and Peking, are to divide the other sections of China between them. This is a dream which is certainly still a long way from fulfilment.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The employees of the Post Office at Fatsan have been threatening to strike because the postmaster there has discharged one of their number from the service.

It is reported that Colonel Feng Pao Sun, a staff officer of the Military Headquarters at Shikwan, has died of cholera there. During the past few days owing to the great heat there have been many cases of prostration among the men.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ABERDEEN MURDER TRIAL.

[BEFORE SIR HENRY GOLLAN, THE CHIEF JUSTICE.]

A Chinese carpenter from Aberdeen Village was arraigned on a charge of having murdered his wife on June 21st. He was alleged to have stabbed her in the neck with a chisel.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (the Attorney-General) conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. Hing Shing-lo (instructed by Mr. Nash) defended.

The Attorney-General, in outlining the case, said they had been unable to find a real motive for the alleged murder. There was evidence as to some quarrels but none to a rupture which could be held to constitute a motive for the act. Four witnesses belonging to the family would speak as to the relations between the man and the deceased woman and the eldest son as to what happened early on the morning of June 21st, when the woman sustained the injuries from which she died.

Plans of the house and neighbourhood were produced and the Attorney-General referred particularly to stains of blood on the bed where the deceased had been lying, also similar stains on the floor. Blood had, in fact, trickled through to the floor below.

The couple in question had been married about 20 years and had one daughter and five sons. Prisoner had not been living with his wife for some time. Since he left his carpentering work at Aberdeen he had lived with his brother-in-law and had contributed nothing to his wife's support. He visited his wife sometimes and there had been quarrels about the two younger sons but nothing very serious.

A STARTLING CRY.

It was between five and six o'clock on the morning in question that the occupants of the house at Aberdeen were awakened by a cry and it would appear from witnesses that the husband was seen standing by the woman's bed. The woman was observed to get out of the bed and walk for a short way and one of the sons observed that she was bleeding. Police whistles were blown and the prisoner was arrested outside the house.

The woman had a severe wound in her throat and died at the Government Civil Hospital the following day.

PRISONER'S ALLEGED CONFESSION.

The wound was on the left side of the throat, and was apparently inflicted with a chisel. Prisoner said it was an accident, but the Crown said it was deliberately done by him. He was first of all charged with wounding and doing bodily harm, when he stated "because she has circulated particulars about the date, etc., of my daughter's birth without my knowledge, I quarrelled with her. My daughter ran away for several days and I wanted her to look for her and get her back." He also made allegations against his wife's morality and said he therefore, used a chisel to cut her.

That, continued Mr. Kemp, appeared to be a clear confession. When the woman died, prisoner was charged with murder and he altered his story very considerably. He replied to that charge:—"I did not intend to kill her. I had a quarrel with her and we struck each other. We had quarrelled and struck each other before."

At the Central Magistracy he denied the charge. He said that his wife had a chisel in her hand when they were quarrelling. She struck at him with the chisel and in the struggle which followed, the weapon was plunged accidentally into her neck.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Medical evidence was given by Dr. E. M. Minett, the Government Bacteriologist, and Dr. D. J. Valentine, of the Government Civil Hospital.

Dr. Minett deposed to have found faint bloodstains on a jacket and upon some cloth wrapped round the handle of the chisel. The stains were too faint to ascertain whether or not they were human blood.

BLED TO DEATH.

Dr. Valentine deposed that deceased died from a stab wound in the neck. He was of opinion that the wound could have been caused by the chisel. Deceased had actually bled to death.

Replying to defending Counsel, witness said that deceased was brought to the Government Civil Hospital at 8 a.m. but he did not see her until 10 a.m. She was too weak to undergo an operation. When he saw her she had stopped bleeding. He did not then know that a large vein in the neck had been severed. The woman died next day.

SUGGESTIONS OF INTIMACY.

Prisoner's brother-in-law then gave evidence.

He said that he lived in Hongkong, and that prisoner had formerly worked with him as a carpenter. At that time prisoner's family lived on his (witness's) premises.

Witness had never heard prisoner and his deceased wife quarrelling, nor did he know that they were at variance.

Replying to the Attorney-General witness denied that he had ever been intimate with the dead woman.

Replying to defending Counsel, witness said that prisoner and his family eventually went to live in Aberdeen. Counsel suggested that there was some reason for this, but witness said that the only reason was that his business had increased and he had engaged more foks. He then found that he could not house his own family and prisoner's family as formerly.

Questioned as to the number of persons who lived in his one-floored flat prior to his increase in business, witness said there were twenty.

Counsel put it to him that he had mis-conducted himself with the deceased woman, and that her husband (prisoner) had challenged both him and her with it. Witness denied it. He had, he said, never been intimate with prisoner's wife.

STORY OF A QUARREL.

Prisoner's nineteen-year-old daughter said that when the family moved to Aberdeen, her father seldom visited them. She and her mother earned a livelihood by doing some needlework. Her two eldest brothers and her father also occasionally helped them.

She remembered one occasion when her father visited them, and her mother quarrelled with him. Her father asked for the two younger sons, saying that he wanted to take them away. Her mother replied "I refuse to let you have them." Her parents did not come to blows on this occasion.

Witness also spoke of an occasion when she left Aberdeen for Mongkok, where she went to find some work. She had not, she said left home because her father and mother had quarrelled concerning her betrothal.

HER BETROTHAL.

Replying to defending Counsel, she said that she had never heard her father and mother quarrelling. She agreed that they did not agree in regard to the person to whom she should be engaged—her mother had chosen one man, and her father another. She remembered her mother being angry one night, and later the same night when she met her father, he was also angry. She did not know why they were angry. Counsel suggested a number of reasons, one of which was their difference of opinion regarding her betrothal. To all these questions, witness replied "I do not know."

Cheng Kan, one of prisoner's sons, was giving evidence when the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

GIRLS HELD UP.

[BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WOOD, THE PUISNE JUDGE.]

Five Chinese were charged with holding up some Chinese girls between Mongkok and Hunghom on July 17th and stealing from one of them a pair of gold mounted rattan bangles and a pair of earrings. An alternative charge of receiving stolen property was preferred against the first prisoner. The second prisoner pleaded guilty to having stolen the pair of bangles. The other prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Dyer Ball (the Assistant Attorney-General), outlining the case for the Crown, said that the facts of the case were very simple. On July 17th at about 3.30 p.m. three Chinese girls were returning on foot along a railway path from Mongkok to Hunghom. This path passed over No. 3 railway bridge, and when the girls reached this spot, a man seated on the railings accosted them, and seized one of the girls by the wrists. Other men joined in, and the girl was borne to the ground, and two rattan bangles and a pair of jade and gold earrings were forcibly taken from her. Some of her clothing was also torn. The other girls had run away, but when the men disappeared they returned and helped the girl home.

BARTERING THE GOLD.

Continuing, Mr. Dyer Ball said that the earrings had not been recovered, but the bangles had been found. On the evening of the robbery a certain goldsmith in Yaumati was approached by the first prisoner who had a pair of gold mounted rattan bangles. He said that they belonged to his wife. The goldsmith bought the gold on the bangles for \$12.10. The girl had identified the pieces of gold as parts of the bangles stolen from her.

The second, third, and fourth prisoners were arrested together in a matchless just after midnight following the robbery. The first and fifth prisoners were arrested at different times and in different places next day. The second prisoner had been identified by one of the girls as the man who was sitting on the bridge, and the first prisoner was identified by the goldsmith.

CONFESSIONS IN STATEMENTS.

Dealing with the statements made by the men to the police when they were first charged, Mr. Dyer Ball said that these statements were in effect confessions by each of the men. Each of them stated he was present when the girl was robbed, and that the money received for the stolen articles was distributed amongst them. At the Magistracy each of the prisoners denied having made the statements.

Evidence was then called. The jury found all the prisoners guilty and they were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

TRAFFIC CASES.

NEGLECTANCE OF CHINESE DRIVERS.

DES VŒUX ROAD COLLISION.

A Chinese taxicab driver was fined \$20, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for being responsible for a collision between his vehicle and a tram-car at the junction of Des Vœux Road and Jackson Road. It was stated that there was sufficient space for the taxi to have passed the tram-car without fouling the tram lines. Mrs. Dunsmith was a passenger in the taxicab at the time.

INSPECTOR INJURED.

Inspector Ellis, of the Dangerous Goods Office, was a witness and complainant in a summons against a Chinese driver for failing to report an accident.

Complainant stated that he was driving a motor-cycle combination down Arbuthnot Road when the splash board of the car struck him and cut his ankle. Defendant, who was stated to have been aware of the accident, drove away and failed to report it.

The penalty in this case was \$10.

HUDDLED TOGETHER.

The case against the driver of a motor-lorry was that he had no control of his vehicle with three men huddled close beside him and seated on each other's lap. Defendant admitted the charge and was fined \$10.

HONEST PAWNBROKER.

RETURNED STOLEN WATCH TO POLICE STATION.

AMAH SENTENCED.

The theft of a gold wristlet watch by an amah, while her mistress was away from her house at Percival Street visiting a relative, was the subject of a charge against the woman before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

The facts as outlined by Div. Inspector Blackman were that the woman was suspected of being the thief and turned out of the house. A pawnbroker brought the watch to the Police Station the following day and made a statement that he sent back a woman (who was recognised by him as the defendant in court) to fetch her mistress before accepting the article, as he had his suspicions. A report of the loss was made later in the day and the article was identified by the owner as her property.

Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

THE HEAT WAVE

ADVERSELY AFFECTS HONGKONG'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

Hongkong has been adversely affected in regard to its food supplies as a result of the heat wave in Shanghai.

Before the strike, Hongkong imported most of its fresh eggs from Swatow district, but this source of supply has been cut off or is very irregular.

Supplies have always been obtained from Shanghai, the exports from this port having increased since last year. Due to the heat wave in the North, however, shipments of eggs have spoiled before the ship's departure, and much arriving here has turned bad directly after discharge. Supplies are, therefore, below the usual amount for the present and, although available from other sources, the supply from these places are by no means as large.

In view of deaths of livestock and poultry brought to Hongkong by steamers, as mentioned yesterday, prices have been slightly affected.

In Canton the heat has been very much felt and a number of deaths of persons are recorded following heat prostration have been reported.

AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"SCARAMOUCHE" TO-DAY UNTIL SATURDAY.

As previously announced earlier this week, "Scaramouche," adapted from Rafael Sabatini's story, will again be shown at the Queen's Theatre. The picture, which was shown in Hongkong before the Hongkong Amusements took over the Queen's Theatre, will open to-day and will be shown at every performance until and including Saturday. It will be well worth seeing, even by those who saw it on its previous screening here, while those who have not yet seen this great historical film, should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so.

The special musical selections by the Queen's Theatre orchestra prior to the performances this week, and the singing of Miss Gladys Garfield, have met with an excellent reception. Much praise has been lavished at the innovation, and it is to be hoped that the Queen's Theatre management will continue such features.

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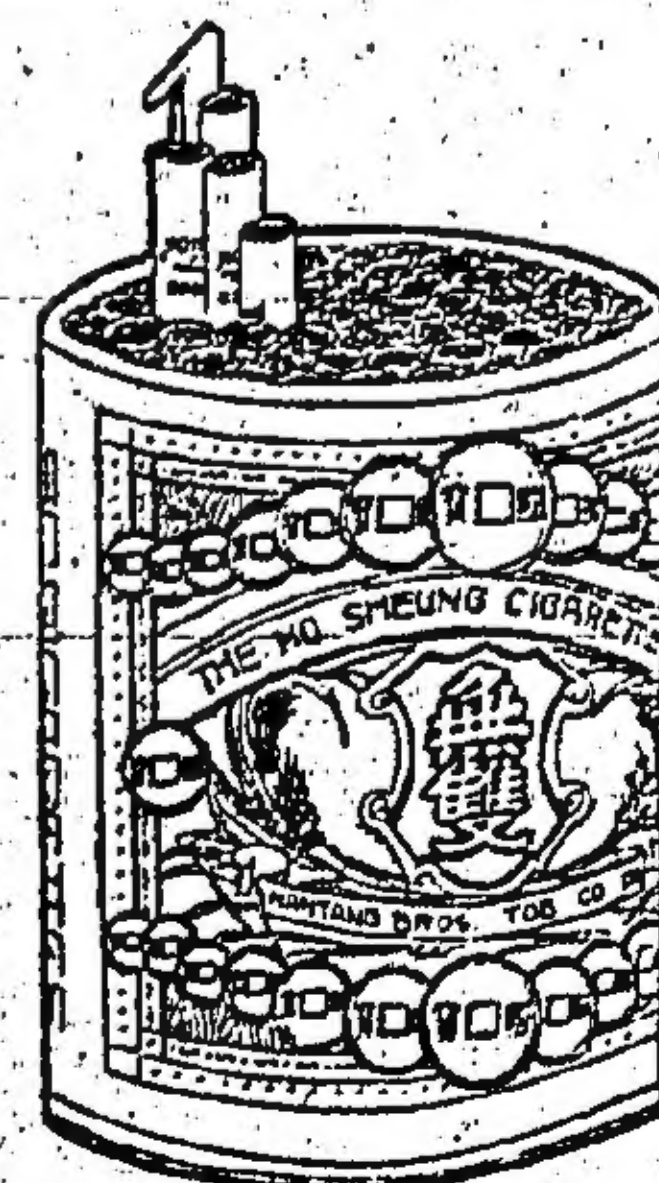
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Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.
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FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern installation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences, on Mount Davis Road, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as No. 606, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, erected upon THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 1659, To be Sold BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1926, At 3 o'clock P.M., AT THE

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 4, DUNDAS STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of—

All That Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 1659, together with No. 606, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, erected thereon. The Property is held for the United Kingdom of Great Britain by One Further Term of 75 years created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 24th DECEMBER, 1901, and made between His Late Majesty KING EDWARD VII. of the one part and WOO YIU NAM and TSUI WAN KWAI of the other part. Annual Crown Rent: \$18,000. Area: 739 square feet.

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Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1926. [3365]

WANTED.—QUALIFIED ASSISTANT

By Established Firm of CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS in MANILA.—Single, with initiative. Interview can be arranged in Hongkong, 23rd August, 1926. Reply—Box No. 2868, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3368]

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Post of MATRON in HONGKONG MAY INSTITUTE. Applications should be made in Writing to the HON. SECRETARY, c/o HONGKONG MAY INSTITUTE Not Later Than AUGUST 31st. [3-77]

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G7—General, 9 rooms ... 400

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C3—Bowen Road, 6 rooms ... \$230 & taxes

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W4—Babington Path ... \$109, 110, 125

L1—Chatham Road, 3 rooms ... \$110

X1—Macdonnell Road ... \$180 gr. fr. \$200 other fr.

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A1—Patell Villas, 5 rooms ... \$150

A1—May Road, 5 rooms ... \$250/275

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T4—Kowloon Flat unfurnished.

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O1—Central, Mid-level, 8/9 rooms.

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M13—Wanted 6/8 roomed House, Caine Road.

G4—Houses and Flats, Peak, Mid-level.

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House on Peak Crest. House about Stubbs Rd.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 19TH, 1926.

SLAVE POWER AND MACHINERY.

The reason most Western countries are

carefully cultivating China is because it

is virgin soil with latent powers of becoming

a flourishing field in which the population

will develop an enormous demand for Western products. Even if the people

developed their own resources, constructed

their own roads and railways, opened

mines and factories, calling in the aid of

the foreigner to provide the expert guidance

as a preliminary step only, the

standard of living would be so raised and

the surplus wealth so increased that the

demand for products of other nations

would be expanded just the same; for

China instead of being a poor neighbour

would become a wealthy one. It has

long since been recognised that an im-

poverished country is not a desirable

member of the commercial group of

nations, and that prosperity is greatest

for all when individual nations are prosper-

ous.

How does a nation rise in the scale of

material welfare? In ancient days Egypt,

Babylon, Rome, and Greece were con-

sidered to possess more than the average

share of the world's goods. Their reputa-

tion for fine buildings, luxurious comfort

and superabundant leisure was very

great. When their social position is

examined, however, it is found to be

based on the toil of thousands of slaves,

who were the hewers of wood and drawers

of water; the gorgeous extravagance of

the upper section of these societies was

balanced by the abject misery of this

and possessing no rights, not even the right to live if the master willed otherwise. Had the material wealth and leisure been equally divided there would have been a uniform standard of poverty. Western nations have substituted for this slave class the forces of nature which they control. Wind, water, steam, electricity, now do the work of these thousands of slaves.

America is pre-eminently the country where the maximum use has been made of these forces of nature, with the result that her plane of living, from the material point of view, is the highest in the world.

America's slave class is her electrical power derived from her rivers, waterfalls and coal mines. China alone among civilised nations seems content to employ human labour to perform duties which can much more efficiently be done by the forces that lie ready to her hand, and so the plane of living is depressed to an unnecessarily low standard. Ancestor worship is sometimes blamed for the present miserable level of existence in China but new methods would raise that level as it has done in every other country where they have been adopted.

Between 1850 and 1900 the population of Great Britain increased from 20,000,000 to 33,000,000, while previous to 1850 the population never rose beyond 10,000,000. He would be a bold person who would assert that the standard of material comfort and the leisure time available for the people was not much higher in 1900 than in 1850 or in previous ages. One would have thought that the spectacular success of other nations in harnessing nature's powers and in adopting time and trouble-saving devices would have acted as a stimulus to the Chinese, for the average person is not enthusiastic about doing manual work if he can discover a way of getting it done equally well, without personal effort.

It is possible that the adoption of new methods in China might produce greater wealth, and a corresponding increase of population which would consume that wealth, so that the country would not be much better off than she was before. The worship of ancestors would simply be guaranteed to a far greater extent than at present. The probabilities, however, are that the adoption of Western methods of production would necessitate an improved standard of education, in order that the workers should understand the complexities of trade and commerce, of machines and engines. This would lead to other interests than getting married at the earliest possible opportunity, that is if other countries are any criterion on the point, and so population would not advance at such an alarming rate as might be feared. The loyalty to the dead past would be undermined through enthusiasm for the living present and a brighter future.

Mr. L. B. Warren was not present at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, when he was called to serve on the jury in a criminal case before Mr. Justice Wood.

The elder son of Sir George and Lady Maxwell, Mr. Bernard Maxwell, is going to Malaya shortly to join the firm of Maxwell & Kenion, advocates and solicitors, of Ipoh.

A Chinese was sentenced to three months' hard labour, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for attempting to stop a constable from arresting an unlicensed hawk.

In view of the falling dollar, the popular Capstan cigarettes are now costing a little more. The shops are charging sixteen cents instead of fifteen cents for a packet of ten.

Robert Jim Muda, who described himself as a Eurasian from Penang, was sent to the House of Detention at the Central Magistracy yesterday for being a vagrant in the Colony.

For not properly covering a dynamite charge, a contractor engaged in the preparation of a site at North Point, was fined \$100 by Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday morning. Mr. Grimes, of the P.W.D., stated that the defendant had been warned in May in respect of a similar offence.

When the s.s. *Chuen Chai* was off Green Island yesterday, returning from Macao, a Chinese passenger committed suicide by jumping overboard.

A brass door knob, valued at 50 cents, was stolen from one of the doors of the Central Magistracy on Tuesday. The report was made to the police by Major C. Willson, the second Magistrate.

In avoiding a collision with a truck in Des Vaux Road yesterday, a motor-car, driven by Mr. W. J. McKenzie, Government Veterinary Surgeon, was struck by a tram-car and seriously damaged. Mr. McKenzie, luckily, escaped injury.

While Mr. R. W. Henderson, of the P.W.D., was driving his car in Arbuthnot Road yesterday, one of the mudguards collided with a basket of firewood slung over the shoulder of a coolie woman. The woman was knocked down, but escaped injury.

In honour of his knighthood, and his recent appointment to the Executive Council, Sir Shou Sen Chow is to be entertained by the Hongkong Chinese General of Commerce next week. The Chamber were to have been hosts at a dinner last night, but owing to short notice the complimentary banquet will be held at the Yee Wo Restaurant, West Point, next Wednesday night.

The Admiral Oriental Line s.s. *President McKinley*, which left early this morning (Thursday) for Seattle and Victoria, is not carrying any first class passengers beyond Shanghai. She is fully booked up at Shanghai with Chinese Government and private students who are proceeding to the United States to pursue their studies in various universities. There will be approximately 200 students travelling on this steamer.

A thief or thieves broke into the Hongkong Furniture Company, 8, Queen's Road, Central, during Tuesday night or the early hours of yesterday morning and stole about \$8 in money and some small rugs, valued at about \$40 to \$50. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning when the shop was opened. The intruder, or intruders, appeared to have gained entrance to the premises by breaking through a partition in the side staircase of the shop on the ground floor.

Among the passengers who will leave Hongkong on the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* to-day at noon, when she sails for Vancouver and ports, will be Mr. B. Montague Ede for Europe, via Canada; Mr. K. M. Fetterley (Chief Assistant Freight Dept., of the Hongkong Office of the C.P.R.) and Mrs. Fetterley for Canada on leave; and Mr. J. McMurray, who is going Home via Canada on retirement from the post of Superintendent Engineer of the Indo-China S.N. Co. The *Empress of Asia* will not call at Shanghai on account of the cholera outbreak there, and all passengers for that port will disembark at Wossung and proceed to Shanghai by tender.

An alleged highway robbery was reported to the police yesterday by a Chinese. This man stated that he was employed by a Chinese woman hawker of fruit and vegetables at Portland Street. He alleged that while on his way to the Western Market to buy vegetables and fruit for his employer, he was suddenly seized by the throat by another Chinese, and that ten or eleven other men, came to the assailant's assistance. The victim of the assault stated that he was robbed by his assailant of fifty dollars and two cents. He recognised the man as a relative of a man by whom he (complainant) was formerly employed. Up to last evening no arrests had been made, but the police are investigating the case.

The *Straits Times* understands that a new block of offices is to be built in Raffles Square, Singapore, on the site now occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India. The Mercantile Bank are acquiring about 9,000 square feet of land from Alkaff & Co., this being about half of the block between Cecil Street and Raffles Square, and they propose to build new offices there. The property is in trust, and the vendors will have to obtain an order of the Court before the sale can be completed but this is said to be merely a formality. The Mercantile Bank whose present offices occupy an area of only 3,300 square feet, have been continuously in these offices since 1857, first as the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and since 1892, under their present title.

The Filipino Club, last night in the South China Restaurant, entertained at dinner the visiting Filipino baseball players. The players leave to-day, by the *Empress of Asia*, to fulfil fixtures in Japan.

Of the three murder trials to be tried at the Criminal Sessions this week, one was begun yesterday, another was adjourned till next Sessions, and in regard to the third, it was stated that it would not take place. This trial has been postponed for several months. The alleged murderer attempted to commit suicide in his cell in gaol, and both his legs had to be amputated.

The Procurator of the Spanish Dominican Mission was summoned at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday at the instigation of the Sanitary Department for failing to clear a choked drain pipe at the rear of No. 11, Cameron Road, Kowloon. Mr. H. C. Macnamara, who defended, said that his clients had not received notice, but as soon as the summons was received, Father Novai had the defective rain pipe repaired. The case was dismissed.

Home and European mail via Suez is due this morning by the P. & O. s.s. *Malwa*, which will bring letters and papers, dated July 22nd, and parcels, dated July 15th. Also due to-day is the s.s. *President Cleveland* with mail from U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and the s.s. *Suiyang* also with Shanghai mail. Yesterday, mails arrived by the *Chienan* and *General Meisinger* from Shanghai, the *Kut Sang* from Straits and the *President McKinley* from Manila.

Yesterday we referred to the passing of Cafe Wiseman and its transference to the new premises of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd. It is interesting to note that the cafe was founded in 1904 by Mr. Weismann, a German resident. It was then situated in a small room in Beaconsfield Arcade, but later it was found necessary to obtain more space, and the business was converted into a limited company in 1905, and moved into Queen's Road Central, opposite what is now the China Building, but which was then the Post Office. Later it was removed to Des Vaux Road, where the Exchange Building now is, and when the war broke out the business was converted into a British concern and obtained the name of Cafe Wiseman. In 1922 Messrs. Lane, Crawford took control of the business. In its new home on the first floor of Exchange Building, above Messrs. Lane, Crawford's general departments, the "Cafe" is known as Lane, Crawford's Restaurant. The management is the same and the service is by the same staff. Improvements made through the change include special high-class orchestral music at certain times during the afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

Weather reports issued yesterday read as under:—

At 11.10 a.m. the Observatory reported:—

Pressure has decreased moderately over Japan and slightly from Pratas to Manila.

It has increased moderately or slightly elsewhere.

The typhoon is filling up over Manchuria.

An area of low pressure covers the northern portion of the China Sea in which a typhoon may be forming.

The latest weather report, forecast and remarks, as issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, read as under:—

On the 18th at 5.30.—A trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China, to Luzon. There are indications of a depression forming in the vicinity of the Paracels.

Local forecast: East winds, moderate, fair.

BLINDED WITH PEPPER.

WASH AMAN ROBBED BY TWO MISCREANTS.

A Chinese woman of No. 24, Spring Garden Lane, who is a wash amah at the Military Hospital, was the victim of a dastardly attack yesterday.

She was proceeding along Hospital Path when two Chinese stopped her. One threw some pepper into her eyes and grasped her hands, while the other held her feet. In the struggle she fell into the nullah alongside the path. One of the men then held her by the throat and the other took from her a pair of bangles, a gold ring and some money, of a total value of \$21.40. Her assailants then decamped.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

PRIEST KILLED BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

NO NEWS OF MR. MOORE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Hankow, August 18th.

The Franciscan Mission yesterday received news announcing the murder of Father Maiquez by soldiers at Taiching near Sianfu, Shensi, on August 4th. Father Maiquez, who was a Spaniard, had been in China eighteen years.

A telegram has since been received from the Shensi Governor expressing regret and promising investigation.

A.P.C.'S INSTALLATION MANAGER.

There is no further news regarding the capture of Mr. J. W. Moore, but the bandits have been located fifteen miles outside of Changsha. Governor Tang has promised to do his utmost to secure Mr. Moore's release.

BRITISH WAR VESSELS DESPATCHED.

PEKING, August 18th.

Telegrams to Peking state that the bandits who captured Mr. Moore have been located by Tang Seng Chi's troops fifteen miles to the south of Changsha, to which point H.M.S.S. *Woodlark* and *Gnat* have been despatched. The Foreign Affairs Bureau of Canton telegraphed to Changsha urging that every effort should be made to ensure Mr. Moore's release.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "CHRISTIAN GENERAL."

BACK FROM MOSCOW AND ENGAGED IN WARFARE.

PEKING, August 18th.

Wu Pei Fu's Intelligence Department, a fortnight ago, received a telegram announcing Feng Yu Hsiang's departure for China from Moscow. It is believed that Feng has now arrived at Pingtungshan, from whence he is directing the Kuomintang's present general retreat.

OBITUARY.

A.P.C. MAN SUCCEDES TO CHOLERA AT CANTON.

MR. J. W. LEE.

It is with much regret that we have to record the death of Mr. J. W. Lee, a member of the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company in Canton.

According to the news telegraphed to Hongkong yesterday morning, Mr. Lee succumbed to cholera.

The local office of the A.P.C. received further details regarding Mr. Lee's sudden demise by mail. It appears that the deceased gentleman returned to Shamen on Monday afternoon, suffering from cramp in the leg. At noon on Tuesday it was thought that he would recover, but later he suffered a relapse, and died from cholera at 4.30 p.m. the same day.

Mr. Lee, who was unmarried, was just over 30 years of age, and was a native of Lincolnshire. Much sympathy will be felt for his bereaved relatives. Deceased was well known among the European community at Canton, and Shamen, although he was not so well known here, having been in Canton since the cessation of hostilities in the late War. He was a very popular member of the A.P.C. staff and his death is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Joining the A.P.C. staff in Hongkong in 1916, Mr. Lee went on war service shortly afterwards, serving with the Artillery in France as a gunner. On the expiration of the War he returned to the Far East and since that time has been stationed chiefly in Canton. For a time he was in charge of the Company's Shamen branch, and had also travelled in the Company's interests to other branches. The late Mr. Lee spoke Chinese fluently, and his linguistic services were frequently called in connection with Chinese matters in the business and necessitated him travelling a lot. He will be greatly missed, particularly in this respect.

Mr. Lee returned from Home leave last October. He was a very keen and successful footballer, and when his duties permitted, he often played as goal-keeper at Shamen. Mr. Lee was also a very good tennis player, but his duties took him away so much from the office that he did not figure so prominently in sport.

The funeral arrangements could not be ascertained last evening, but it is assumed that burial took place at Canton.

THE TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND'S SOUND POSITION.

438 ALL OUT.

AUSTRALIA 74 FOR 5 WICKETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

At the lunch interval yesterday, the fourth day of the final Test Match between England and Australia being played at the Oval, England had compiled 438 runs for 9 wickets, but the whole side were out after the interval with the addition of only four. The score read: 438 all out. England then had a lead of 414 runs, thus setting Australia the task of getting 415 to win the match and the coveted "ashes."

Rain prevented a start being made yesterday until 12.15 and after an hour's batting rain again interrupted play until after lunch, with the result that there was no further addition of note to the pre-lunch score.

It is possible that rain further interrupted play before the day was out. At any rate Australia have to take their second innings into the fifth day (to-day). It all depends on the condition of the wicket as to what happens. The final result is still in the balance, but England have established themselves in a sound position, thanks to the superb play of Hobbs and Sutcliffe, and although the position would have looked better with a another 20 runs or so, Australia have a fairly formidable score to overcome. With luck England should get the "ashes."

At tea-time yesterday Australia had compiled 74 runs and were five wickets down.

LONDON, August 17th.

After the dismissal of Hobbs, when the score was 172 runs for one wicket, Sutcliffe was joined by Woolley, and the partnership realised 48 in 45 minutes.

When Sutcliffe had reached 75, Woolley was out, leg before to Richardson, with 27 to his credit (90 for 9 wickets).

SUTCLIFFE'S CENTURY.

Hendren then joined Sutcliffe, who hit a leg boundary off Gregory and obtained his century after five hours of very steady batting, being joyously ovated.

Sutcliffe had compiled 117 when Hendren lost his wicket, being bowled by Grimmett for 15 (277 for 9 wickets).

Sutcliffe was joined by Chapman, and the pair had raised the score to 296 for 3 wickets at the tea interval, the former then having 125 to his credit and Chapman 10. England was then leading by 274 runs.

SUTCLIFFE OUT.

After the tea interval Grimmett and Richardson were given the ball. The three hundred was sent up after the innings had lasted six hours (or at the rate of 50 runs an hour).

Sutcliffe's score was 133 when Chapman was bowled by Richardson, after he had scored 19 runs (318 for 4 wickets).

Partnered by Stevens, Sutcliffe reached his 150 after batting without chance for six and a half hours. Sutcliffe had scored 150 not out, when Stevens, who had scored 22 was caught by Mailey off Grimmett's bowling. (373 for 5 wickets).

Rhodes joined Sutcliffe and with only a few minutes left to play the latter added two more, and then in the last over of the day was bowled by Mailey.

WONDERFUL EFFORT.

Sutcliffe carried off his bat after scoring 161. Rhodes had not opened his account. Sutcliffe's innings was a wonderful effort, without the slightest flaw. He batted for 428 minutes and hit 16 fours.

When stumps were drawn at the close of the third day's play the score was 375 for 6 wickets, England thus leading by 323 runs.

RESUMPTION DELAYED.

LONDON, August 18th.

There were 10,000 spectators present at the resumption.

The wicket had recovered, but was worn in patches. The start of the match was delayed until 12.15 owing to light rain.

Mailey and Gregory, who are the fastest, were given the ball. Rhodes had scored six when Geary, who partnered him, was brilliantly caught by Oldfield off Gregory's bowling, after scoring one. (382 for 7 wickets).

(Continued on next column).

JAPAN'S CURRENCY.

ITS "COURAGEOUS CLIMB TOWARDS PARITY."

NEW YORK COMMENT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 18th.

The yen's courageous climb towards parity is being watched sympathetically throughout the world, especially in New York, where experts ascribe its advance, firstly, to improved conditions in Japan as shown in recent trade reports, coupled with the fact that exports are now under stood to exceed imports necessitating the sale of dollars and the purchase of yen; secondly, to a widespread belief that the Japanese Government intends to take advantage of the opening of the export season to restore the gold standard; thirdly, to recent heavy purchases of yen by Indian and Chinese speculators, alarmed at the sensational collapse of the price of silver and the result of the expected abolition of silver currency in India; fourthly, to rumoured heavy buying during the last few weeks in all foreign centres, by Yokohama Specie Bank, as the Bank of Japan's official agent; fifthly, to belated covering by "shorts" who sold heavily at the time of the earthquake.

FOUR HUNDRED HOISTED.

Deafening cheers were given when Tate hoisted the four hundred off Grimmett, who had taken the place of Gregory. England were then leading by 378 runs.

When the score was 402, Rhodes was out leg before to Grimmett, with 14 to his credit. Tate had then scored 59. (425 for 8 wickets).

Tate was joined by Larwood, who, after contributing five runs was bowled by Mailey. Tate had not added to his score. (430 for 9 wickets).

PLAY INTERRUPTED.

Tate was then joined by Strudwick and the formed had added two more to his score (53), when rain interrupted play at 1.15, an hour after the start of the match. Strudwick had not opened his account when the lunch adjournment was made following the interruption was play. Lunch scores: 432 for 9 wickets. England was then leading by 410 runs and had one wicket to fall.

LATER.

Rain ceased at 2.30 p.m. and the match was resumed at 3.10. Within a few minutes Strudwick was caught by Andrews off Mailey's bowling, when he had scored two. Tate was then 33. With the addition of only four England were 458 for 436, and leading by 414 runs.

LATER.

Australia went in and at the tea interval had scored 74 for the loss of 5 wickets. [Up to the time of going to press no details had been received.]

THE SCORES.

The scores are as under:—

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| J. H. B. Hobbs, b Mailey | 37 |
| F. E. Woolley, b Mailey | 18 |
| H. Hendren, b Gregory | 8 |
| H. Sutcliffe, b Mailey | 161 |
| Mr. A. P. Chapman, c Oldfield | 10 |
| Mr. A. J. Richardson, c Oldfield | 49 |
| Mr. G. T. S. Stevens, c Andrews | 23 |
| W. Rhodes, c Oldfield, b Mailey | 17 |
| G. Geary, run out | 9 |
| M. W. Tate, b Grimmett | 59 |
| H. Larwood, c Andrews, b Grimmett | 0 |
| Strudwick not out | 4 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 280 |

BOWLING.

Gregory took one wicket for 31 runs; Grimmett 2 for 74 runs; Mailey 8 for 133 runs; Macartney 0 for 16 runs; and Richardson 0 for 10 runs.

AUSTRALIA—1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| W. Bardsley, c Strudwick, b Mailey | 2 |
| C. G. Macartney, b Stevens | 25 |
| W. H. Ponsford, run out | 2 |
| T. J. E. Andrews, b Larwood | 3 |
| M. W. Woodfull, b Rhodes | 35 |
| H. L. Collins, c Stevens, b Larwood | 61 |
| A. J. Richardson, c Geary, b Rhodes | 16 |
| J. M. Gregory, c Stevens, b Tate | 73 |
| Tate not out | 0 |
| W. A. Oldfield, not out | 35 |
| C. V. Grimmett, b Tate | 35 |
| A. A. Mailey, c Strudwick, b Tate | 0 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total | 302 |

BOWLING.

Tate took three wickets for 40 runs; Larwood three for 82 runs; Geary 0 for 43 runs; Stevens one for 86 runs; Rhodes two for 35 runs.

ENGLAND, 2ND INNINGS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Hobbs, b Gregory | 100 |
| Sutcliffe, b Mailey | 161 |
| Woolley, l.b.w., b Richardson | 27 |
| Hendren, b Grimmett | 15 |
| Chapman, b Richardson | 19 |
| Stevens, c Mailey, b Grimmett | 22 |
| Rhodes, l.b.w., b Grimmett | 14 |
| Geary, c Oldfield, b Gregory | 1 |
| Tate, not out | 33 |
| Larwood, b Mailey | 5 |
| Strudwick, c Andrews, b Mailey | 2 |
| Extras | 37 |
| Total | 438 |

[No details of bowling received.]

ROWDY MEETING IN JOHANNESBURG.

GENERAL SMUTS ON IMPERIAL QUESTIONS.

INTERRUPTIONS AND FREE FIGHTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, August 18th.

Addressing a crowded meeting in the Town Hall yesterday evening, which was the first occasion in which he had delivered a speech in public at a political gathering in Johannesburg since the strike of 1922, General Smuts was frequently interrupted by a small and rowdy section, which continually shouted, hooted and waved red flags. There were many free fights and a number of the most prominent rowdies were ejected.

General Smuts, referring to the flag and secession questions, said that owing to the different voices with which Ministers spoke, nobody knew where they stood with regard to the great question in which the country was interested. The Prime Minister was keeping quiet, while the country was very anxious to hear General Hertzog's views at the Imperial Conference, as to what policy he would advocate there. They wanted to know whether General Hertzog would demand the declaration of South Africa's independence, which he (Hertzog) had favoured in the course of a speech at Stellenbosch.

General Smuts said that such a declaration would mean the break-up of the Empire. They wanted to know General Hertzog's policy, for the policy he had pursued had not been in the interest of South Africa.

Interruptions became so serious that a Labour leader appealed for order, but ineffectually, and the uproar was so tremendous that the Chairman advised General Smuts to speak later, when a hearing would be ensured. A vote of thanks was carried with deafening cheers. There were more free fights while the hall was emptying.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

METAL COMBINE.

BELGIANS PROTEST AT SMALL QUOTA.

BERLIN, August 17th.

Reports from Paris that the metal negotiations have broken down are denied, and it is declared that the French and Belgian delegates have reserved their decision as regards signing the agreement until September 17th.

German circles declare that the difficulties have arisen due mainly to the Belgian representatives objecting to the 12 per cent. quota granted to them as being inadequate. Their demand for a higher quota is based on the present favourable export conditions owing to the low rate of the Belgian franc, but the Germans claim if the Belgian currency is stabilised a higher quota than 12 per cent. would be unjustified. It is also suggested that the Belgian opposition is encouraged by British iron and steel concerns which would like to see the negotiations fail. A complete agreement has been reached between the German and Luxembourg delegates, and the great majority of French firms are satisfied with the result of the negotiations. The Germans hope that the Belgian objections may be overcome by September 1st, but if not they do not propose to re-open the negotiations because they consider the quota question is definitely settled in a manner doing justice to all parties.

EGYPTIAN ECONOMIES.

REFUNDS FROM EX-MINISTERS.

CAIRO, August 17th.

Parliament has adopted a motion that Ziwar Pasha and Ahmed Zulficar Pasha, ex-Ministers in Rome, each refund the £500 paid to them for travelling expenses when appointed and afterwards sanctioned retrospectively by Ziwar Pasha when Finance Minister.

Others may be requested to refund similar payments.

A message, dated August 15th, stated: "The wholesale abolition of Egyptian Legations and Consulates abroad has been voted by Parliament as a measure of economy. Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Brazil, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania are affected hereby. The Foreign Minister opposed the abolition of the Spanish Legation, but the Chairman of the Parliamentary commission, which proposed the whole matter, said this was agreed to by the Ministers."

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

THE COST OF LIVING AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ECONOMIES CONTEMPLATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 18th.

The Government continues to consider the problems regarding the high cost of living. The papers say they contemplate a policy of regulation. There will also be a survey of prices and restrictions of imports. Economies are to be made in Government departments estimated at 500 million francs. The *Petit Parisien* is authorized to deny emphatically the rumour regarding a conference between M. Poincare and Mr. Mellon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S COAL DISPUTE.

FURTHER TALK OF NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. BALDWIN'S COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, August 17th.

The Miners' Delegate Conference discussed for 3½ hours in the morning the action to be taken in view of the districts' rejection of the Bishops' peace proposals. The conference was expected to end this evening.

Nothing was disclosed as regards the nature of the discussions in the morning except the fact that a resolution was passed emphatically protesting against the "untrue communication of Mr. Baldwin to the American press, timed to reach America when the Miners' Federation delegation landed, with the obvious object of preventing American subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the wives and children of British miners. This is further evidence that the Government has decided to assist the mine owners to defeat the miners by starvation."

Mr. Baldwin's communication denied that the mining population was starving and declared that in many areas the children were better fed than before the stoppage.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

The Miners' Delegate Conference has authorised the Executive to seek a re-opening of negotiations with the coal owners and the Government and to report the result of the negotiations to a future conference.

It further resolved that all negotiations for a settlement must be national in character and not by districts settlement.

THE BALKANS.

CONVENTIONS SIGNED.

ATHENS, August 17th.

Four Conventions have been signed by Greece and Yugoslavia dealing, firstly, with common railway stations; secondly, with communications and transit; thirdly, tariffs; and, fourthly, providing for arbitration in the case of disputes. It is hoped that this will put a happy end to the trying situation which has entirely obscured the Balkan horizon.

Other Conventions are being negotiated between Albania and Bulgaria, the whole of which justify the hope that the time is not distant for the conclusion of a Pact of the Balkan States.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

AIR LINERS.

MACHINES NOW BEING BUILT. CAIRO-BAGDAD-INDIA.

RUGBY, August 17th.

The first of the air liners now being built for the Imperial Airways for the Empire air route connecting Cairo, Bagdad and India is approaching completion and is to be tested early next month.

These new planes have been specially designed for operation on the desert stretches in the Middle East, and, owing to difficulty of obtaining water, each is fitted with three Bristol Jupiter air-cooled engines developing 1,200 horsepower.

A scheme is in hand for equipping special rest houses at alighting places along the route to permit passengers travelling from Cairo to India spending three nights at these points after flying through the daytime.

The new air service is due to be opened on January 1st and it will form another link in the projected ten-thousand-mile Empire air route between London and Australia, the sections from London to Marseilles and from Melbourne to Cammeroon being already in regular operation.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

"A MENACE TO MEXICO."

NEWSPAPER'S ATTACK ON U.S. AMBASSADOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, August 18th.

On the departure of Mr. Sheffield, U.S. Ambassador, he is described, in a leader in the newspaper *Excelsior*, as "a menace to Mexico." It is declared that Mr. Sheffield had partially notified his intentions before leaving, saying that he was going home to discuss at the White House, the Petroleum, Land and other laws affecting American interests: this at a time when Mexico was pre-occupied with her religious problem, regarding which the *Excelsior* says that some interests in the United States are seeking in it a cause to intervene.

The American Embassy refuses to comment on the subject, but feels that the allegation is unfounded and points out that Mr. Sheffield has not said a single word for publication concerning his trip except that he is going for a vacation, which was announced long before the religious question arose.

MEXICAN FERMENT.

WIDESPREAD RISING REPORTED.

MEXICO CITY, August 17th.

It is unofficially suggested that the force mentioned on the 15th instant is part of the general revolutionary movement.

According to the police, risings have been planned in Puebla, Morelos, Michoacan, Jalisco and Chihuahua States and the Federal district of Mexico City. Fifty arrests have been made in Mexico City in connection with an alleged abortive plot.

There were widespread risings on the 15th instant against the Government's religious policy.

A message from San Diego, California, on August 15th, stated:—The American authorities have arrested and imprisoned 150 men, mobilized three miles on this side of the Mexico frontier, under command of General Enrique Estrada, Mexican ex-Secretary of War, when on the point of making an insurgent descent on towns across the border.

TEX RICKARD ON THE WAR PATH.

New York, August 17th.

Mr. Tex Rickard has announced that he is bringing a Court action to compel the issue of a licence for the Dempsey and Tunney contest.

[It was previously announced that the New York authorities had refused a licence.]

MR. KELLOGG'S DENIAL.

New York, August 17th.

A message from Paul Smith, says that Mr. Kellogg, who is conferring with President Coolidge on the Mexico situation and other matters, has flatly denied that he has contemplated resigning.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COTTON INDUSTRY.

AN AMERICAN YARN ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, August 17th.

A mass meeting of spinners of American yarn in Manchester have decided to form the American Yarn Association, Limited. The main object is to prevent the selling of yarn under production cost in conjunction with the basic prices scheme mentioned in yesterday's cables.

ALAN COBHAM'S RETURN FLIGHT.

TO TRY TO MAKE FASTER TIME.

MELBOURNE, August 17th.

In order to expedite the return flight from here to London, Mr. Alan Cobham is taking with him, besides Ward, his mechanic, Engineer Capel who was sent from England to overhaul the machine. Mr. Cobham will thus be able to reduce the time spent on caring for the engine during the stops.

A LESSON TO OTHERS.

SAMPAN MEN HEAVILY SENTENCED.

SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENCE EMPHASISED.

The seriousness of the offence of disregarding the quarantine regulations at a time when the authorities are doing their best to keep cholera out of the port of Hongkong was emphasised by Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Marine Magistrate and Harbour Master, at the Marine Court yesterday morning, when four boatmen, three belonging to passenger boats, appeared before him charged with a breach of the quarantine regulations.

The case was a sequel to the finding by Revenue Officers of the four defendants on board the *Messageries Maritime* s.s. *Amazon* when that vessel was at the quarantine anchorage, with the quarantine flag still flying, on Tuesday morning. Three of the defendants attempted to escape, two by sliding down a rope and the other by jumping overboard, when they saw the revenue officers board the ship. The men were on board the *Amazon* without the permission of the Port Medical Officer or the Master of the ship.

In reply to the charge all defendants pleaded not guilty, declaring that the quarantine flag had been lowered for some minutes when they boarded the ship.

Lieut.-Commander Hole, however, took a very serious view of the case, and sent the defendants to prison for six months.

Revenue Officer W. Ward, giving evidence, said that about 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday he went on board the s.s. *Amazon*, in company with the Chief Preventive Officer and other Revenue Officers. The doctor came down the gangway as they went on board.

DIVED OVERBOARD.

Witness rushed aft, where he saw the second defendant. He arrested this man on the poop. Witness said he saw the third and fourth defendants, and "sang out" to them. They rushed aft and dived overboard, and from the water got into the pilot's boat. They were told to come up, did so and were arrested by Revenue Officers. Witness added that he saw the first defendant in the water, but did not see him go over the side. Witness said that the quarantine flag was still flying when the Revenue Officers went on board. It was not lowered until after the arrest of the defendants, and until the ship was under way and had left the quarantine anchorage for the buoy.

OVER THE STERN.

Sub-Inspector J. A. Munro said he was on board a Police launch about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and saw a man jump from the stern of the *Amazon*. The ship was then flying the quarantine flag. The man was picked out of the water by a motor-boat. Witness went alongside the motor-boat and took the man, who proved to be the first defendant, on board the police launch. The *Amazon* was then under way from quarantine to a buoy. Witness added that he received a paper from the master of the *Amazon*, which was a certificate to the effect that the defendants had been on board the vessel without permission.

Revenue Officer Pearce corroborated Revenue Officer Ward's evidence regarding the third and fourth defendants. The quarantine flag, witness said, was still flying when the ship got under way.

The motor-boat master said that when he picked the first defendant up the yellow flag was not flying.

FLAG NOT FLYING.

In making their defence, each of the defendants declared they did not go on board the *Amazon* until the quarantine flag had been down for ten minutes or so. The first defendant said he saw the police launch was frightened and jumped overboard.

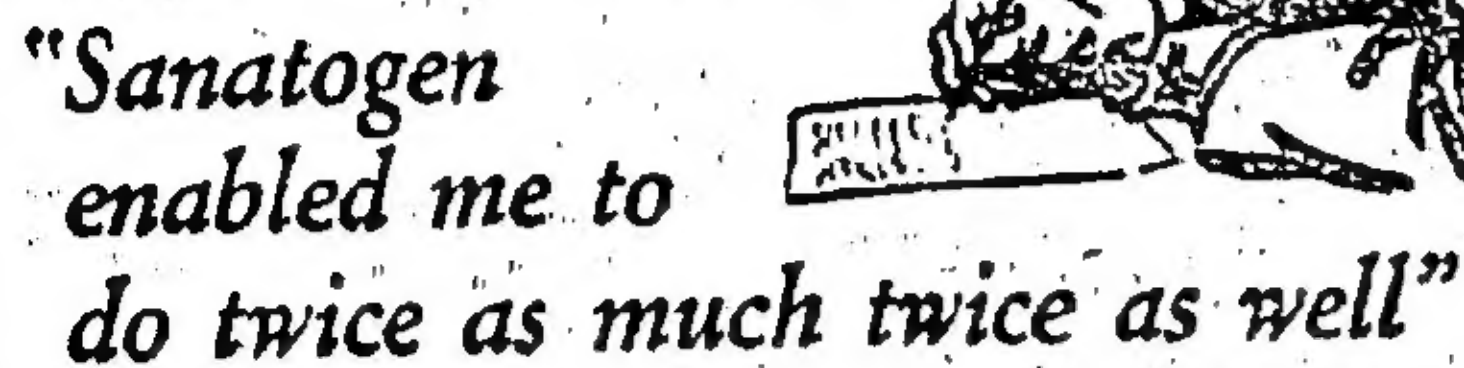
The third and fourth defendants said they went on board to receive passengers, but climbed down a rope to their sampan when they saw the police. The rope was too long and they fell into the water.

SENTENCE IMPOSED.

Imposing sentence, Lieut.-Commander Hole said to defendants: "I have absolutely no doubt whatever in my mind that you went on board while the quarantine flag was still flying. I have absolutely no doubt whatever about it. Your subsequent actions prove conclusively to me that you realised you had committed an offence. I therefore draw the natural conclusion that you did it willfully, full well knowing you were committing an offence."

As the authorities are doing their best to keep cholera out of this port I cannot look upon the offence except with the utmost seriousness."

"I therefore consider that punishment is necessary to prove to other people that the quarantine flag rule must be strictly observed at the present time. I therefore sentence you severally to six months' hard labour."



SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food
Sold at all chemists and Stores.



LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
 For Nervous Breakdown & Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable
 English Price 3s. (including postage). The **VETARZO REMEDIES CO.** Geopel Oak-
 E.W.A., London. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for
 this profit—do not accept it. Insist on having **VETARZO**. The genuine has words
VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp! Sold by LEADING OAKS CHEMISTS.

It has been identified as that of Mr. Morris, of Odell-street, Camberwell, S.E.

Sir John Bondbent, Bt., presented the prizes at the annual prize distribution to probationer nurses of the St. Marylebone Hospital, Ledbroke-grove. In speaking of new remedies he said that a distinguished physician was called to see a baby with colic in a palatial mansion of one of the *nouveau-riches*. After making a careful examination he prescribed a dose of castor oil, whereupon the lady of the house exclaimed, "But doctor, that is such an old-fashioned remedy." The doctor replied, "After all, madam, babies are old-fashioned things." (Laughter.)

The Solution will be given in the *Daily Press* on Saturday.

From the

11

Tel. C. 381

It has been identified as that of Mr. Morris, of Odell-street, Camberwell, S.E.

descended and secured a rope to the body, which was then brought to the top. It has been identified as that of Mr. Morris, of Odell-street, Camberwell, S.E.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "JASON" are hereby notified that the Cargo having arrived per a.s. "TELEMACHUS" from Singapore will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 18th August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th August will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1926. [3875]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEMACHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 18th August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th August will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1926. [3876]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"KIDDERPORE"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 17TH AUGUST, 1926.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out, Marked by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

The receipt brought on Cargo from Persian Gulf, B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's. Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 16th September, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MAKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1926. [3874]

S.S. "AMAZONE."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, COGNAC, etc., also Cargo from LA PALLOU, COGNAC, etc., "COMMANDANT DORISE," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 9 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 23rd instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday Morning, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1926. [3871]

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED
Spread to Scalp and Body. Cuticura Heals.

"I was troubled with eczema for over twelve months. It broke out back of my ears and soon spread to my scalp and body. I had to have my hair cut off on account of the eruptions. There were nights when I never closed my eyes on account of the itching and burning. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After the first treatment I could see a great change so purchased more which completely healed me." (Signed) Miss Beatrice M. Smart, 2, Crescent Rd., Netherton, Works, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for daily toilet purposes. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Send for free information. Write to J. C. Cuticura, Dept. 5, P.O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Also for small orders with prices.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENRACKE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th Sept., 1926, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1926. [3873]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF WELLINGTON" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 23rd August, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 31st August, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1926. [3869]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motorship "KOENIGSBERG" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of August, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10 a.m. on the 23rd of Aug., 1926.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELOERS & CO., Agents.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1926. [3873]

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1926.

| STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH. | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|
| Date. | Sunrise. | Sunset. | |
| August 19th..... | 6.02 a.m. | 6.52 p.m. | |
| " 20th..... | " 6.02 " | " 6.52 " | |
| " 21st..... | " 6.02 " | " 6.52 " | |
| " 22nd..... | " 6.03 " | " 6.50 " | |
| " 23rd..... | " 6.03 " | " 6.49 " | |
| " 24th..... | " 6.03 " | " 6.48 " | |
| " 25th..... | " 6.04 " | " 6.47 " | |
| " 26th..... | " 6.04 " | " 6.46 " | |
| " 27th..... | " 6.04 " | " 6.45 " | |
| " 28th..... | " 6.04 " | " 6.44 " | |
| " 29th..... | " 6.04 " | " 6.43 " | |
| " 30th..... | " 6.05 " | " 6.43 " | |
| " 31st..... | " 6.05 " | " 6.42 " | |

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benaron (Ben Line), due August 21st.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due August 23rd.
Malwa (P. & O.), due to-day.
Santhin (B.I. & Apcar), due August 31st.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due September 8th.

DIVERSE DOUBLES AT AUCTION BRIDGE.

(By W. DARTON, Author of "Bridge Abridged," "Auction Bridge," "Bridge at a Glance," etc.)

There are two different kinds of doubles, which used to be called "Informative" or "Business," but the Americans now called them "Negative" or "Positive."

Negative doubles deny strength in the suit doubled, but indicate good protection in the other three suits. Positive doubles, on the contrary, indicate sufficient strength in the doubled suit to ensure the defeat of the contract.

Negative and Positive doubles have such widely different meanings, the former practically demanding that the partner make a bid, and the latter warning him not to do so, that it is of supreme importance that they should be easily distinguishable.

In order to do this I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Wilbur Whitehead's latest book. He says:—

The amended rule for the double is: Any double of One No Trump or of one or two of a suit, if made at first opportunity to double, and before partner has bid or doubled, is negative.

Conversely, any double of two or (informative) more No Trumps, or of three or more No Trump, or of three or more of a suit, or any double not made at the first opportunity, or made after partner has bid or doubled, is positive (business).

According to Milton Work and some other American writers a 'double' of an original bid of three of a suit was held to be informative or negative, but that has apparently been amended or dropped.

That rule, as quoted above, exactly describes the negative doubles as they are accepted and played in England to-day. The two conditions are specially important:—

1.—Whether the double is made at the first opportunity.

2.—Whether the partner has previously made a bid.

A negative double must be made at the first opportunity. A player cannot pass the first bid and double a subsequent bid negatively.

As regards the second condition, the whole purpose of a negative double is to induce the partner to make a bid, almost to command him to make a bid, according to modern methods. Surely, then, it is ridiculous to ask him to bid when he has already done so, and has shown his best suit.

All doubles after the partner has made a bid of any kind must be read as positive. I want to emphasise this point, because some English players do not seem to realise it.

Negative doubles are of two kinds—the double of a suit bid, and the double of one no trump. The suit double is by far the more valuable of the two, but, oddly enough, it is the other, the double of one no trump, which has become so popular over here.

We will consider the double of "One No Trump" first, because that is the more common one. Before the days of informative doubles the position was very difficult when you had a no trump hand and your opponent called No Trumps in front of you. You did not know what to do. You could call Two No Trumps, but that was always a dangerous experiment; or you could pass and hope to secure 50 or 100 points above the line.

Now there is a third alternative; you can double the "One No Trump," and your partner is bound to give preference to a major suit. That pass out very well when the double is really sound, but the large majority of doubles that one sees are by no means sound.

Mr. Milton Work says that "the minimum strength which justifies a double of One No Trump by the second player is five high cards (Aces, Kings, or Queens), divided among at least three suits. When the doubler is fourth in hand, and therefore behind the No Trump caller, one more high card is required to make the double sound."

I make no apology for quoting so often from American writers, because this is their own pet subject, which they invented themselves, and which they have had several years' experience of, whereas it is comparatively new to us.

Anyone who would hear in mind Mr. Work's rule, as quoted above, and who would keep somewhere near it, would never come to much harm, but people who double on an Ace and two Kings, as I have seen done several times, are absolutely asking for trouble. I purposely said "keep somewhere near" Mr. Work's rule, instead of follow it implicitly, because it seems to me rather drastic. Five high cards (Aces, Kings, and Queens), spread over three suits, constitute a very good hand, and you will not often find yourself with such strength as that with an adverse No Trump call. Still the rule is worth bearing in mind.—*Evening Standard.*

THE "IMPLACABLE" SAVED.

Earl Beatty has issued a statement on the result of his appeals for funds to save the old Trafalgar ship Implacable. The time for which the old vessel can be retained in dock at Devonport is drawing to a close.

"The amount subscribed up to date," says Earl Beatty, "is just over £19,000, for which I originally appealed. For this sum it has been found possible to carry out the most urgent repairs, and when the ship returns to Falmouth in August she will be thoroughly sound under water, and the weather works will be in good order up to the height of the upper deck. In fact, subscribers can congratulate themselves on having saved the Implacable."

SENIOR WRANGLERS.

Since racing tipsters took to using Hyde Park for their operations there has been a revival of discussion on "park oratory" and its drawbacks. But no one can have studied the subject closely without noticing that to a large extent the audience is more important than the orator. What some people really enjoy is the opportunity of arguing among themselves. To the naturally argumentative man park oratory is a boon. He does not want to speak from a platform; he wants to argue anything with anyone. He pushes to the crowd and begins to make a comment; the nearest disputatious man takes up the argument, and within five minutes there is a dense little throng enjoying itself supremely without taking further notice of the professional orator on his tub. Deprive the argumentative man of this safety-valve and who knows what might happen! He might try to start an argument with a policeman—and end in the police court. He might go home and try to argue with his wife—with a similar result. He might even be a victim of spontaneous combustion. There are men, bursting with argument, who are carefully shunned by all who know them; only in the parks can the argumentative man meet the argumentative man and share an hour's blissful dispute.—*Manchester Guardian.*

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 18th.

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer | 29.82 | 29.67 | 29.73 |
| Temperature | 80 | 81 | 85 |
| Humidity | 71 | 89 | 77 |
| Wind Direction | W | E | ESE |
| " Force | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weather | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| Rain | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th ... 91

Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 81

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 18th to 25th, 1926.

| HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|---------|
| Days of Week | Days of Month | H'kong Standard Time | Height |
| Thurs. | 19 | h. m. | ft. in. |
| | 4 52 | 6 3 | 0 28 |
| | 7 8 | 11 4 | 3 8 |
| Fri. | 20 | h. m. | ft. in. |
| | 5 55 | 6 8 | 1 49 |
| | 8 3 | 11 4 | 3 8 |
| Satur. | 21 | h. m. | ft. in. |
| | 6 53 | 7 4 | 0 11 |
| | 8 43 | 11 4 | 2 31 |
| Sun. | 22 | h. m. | ft. in. |
| | 7 45 | 7 8 | 1 10 |
| | 9 27 | 11 4 | 3 10 |
| Mon. | 23 | h. m. | ft. in. |
| | 8 36 | 8 1 | 2 4 |
| | 10 6 | 11 4 | 3 48 |
| Tues. | 24 | h. m. | ft. in. |
| | 9 24 | 8 1 | 2 56 |
| | 10 42 | 11 4 | 3 42 |
| Wed. | 25 | h. m. | ft. in. |
| | 10 21 | 7 8 | 3 47 |
| | 11 18 | 11 4 | 3 8 |

RIVER LEVELS.

Bulletin from

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels (in English Feet) at 8 a.m.

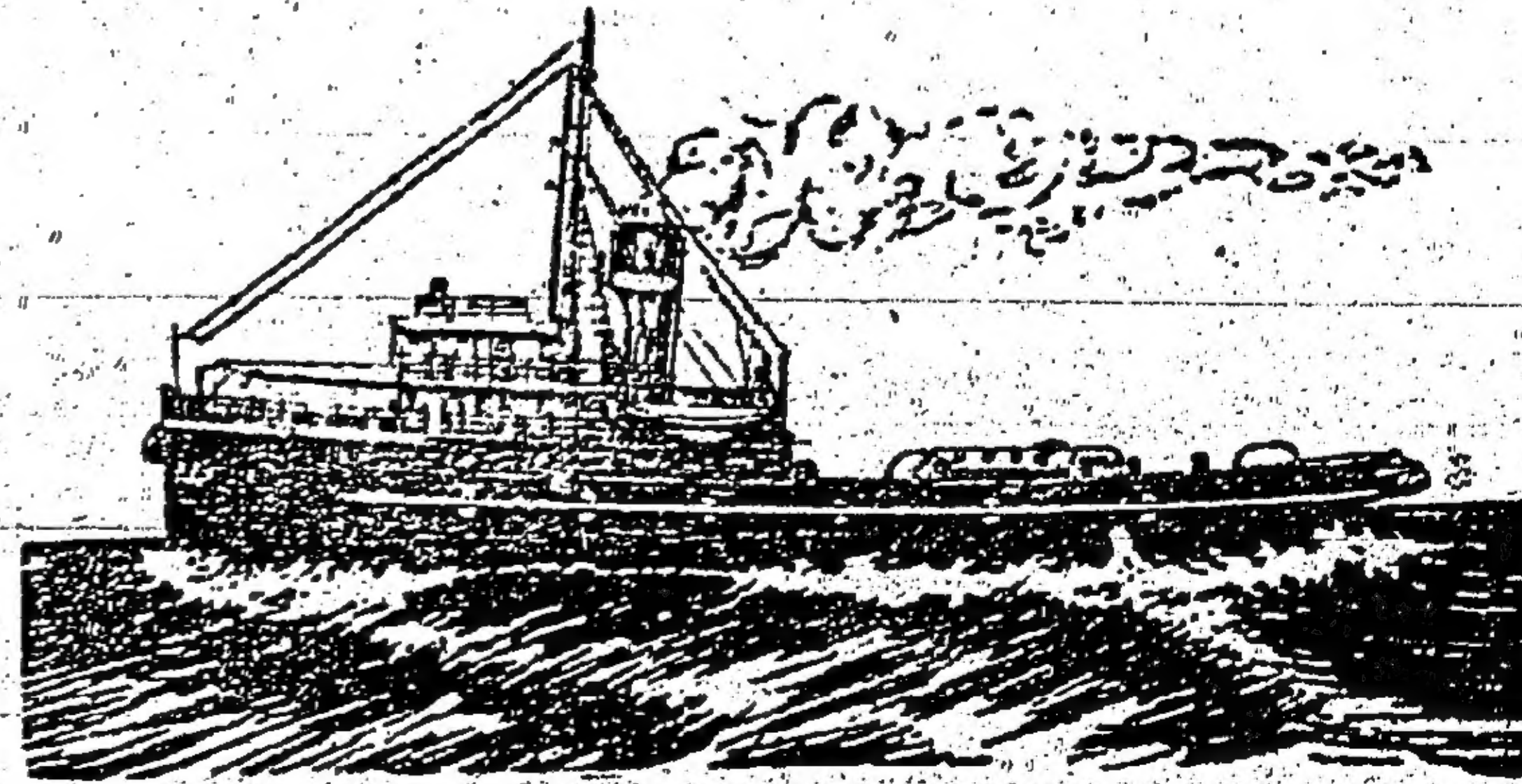
| Place of Observation. | Height of Flooded Grounds. | W. Level. | W. Level. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 |
| West River at Shingling. | +41.0 | 0 | +15.9 |
| North River at Taiyuen. | +23.7 | 0 | +5.2 |
| North River at Samshui. | +27.3 | -5.0 | +8.0 |
| East River at Nhekling. | +16.2 | -3 | +2.3 |

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

Codes Used A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 24' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
 (ANDREW WILK & Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong
 M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

"CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... From Hongkong 5th September.
 For Marseilles, Havre, London and Hamburg.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £85. 2nd Class £60.
 "B" 1st Class £50. 2nd Class £25.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMER From Hongkong October.
 Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Lourenco Bay, Walvis Bay, and Malagascor.

AUSTAL-EAST INDIES LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
 Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4751

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 5th Sept., 1926

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 3rd Oct., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegram: Furnprince.

King's Building.

[19]

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
 of the United Netherlands
 Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between
 Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and
 Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
 North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August.
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 30th September.
 S.S. "SIMALOER" ... 18th October.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 4th September.
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 2nd October.
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 30th October.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
 For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

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York Building

[1]

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
 TAKING CARGO FOR**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
 CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEBANTINE PORTS,
 EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| Steamship. | Tons. | From Hongkong (about) | Destination. |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|---|
| "KALYAN" | 9,144 | 23rd Aug., 4 p.m. | Port Sudan, Marr., Casablanca, L'don. & Anwerp. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 4th Sept., Noon | Marseilles and London. |
| "NAGPORE" | 5,283 | 10th Sept. | Mars., L'don., Hamb., R'dam. Antw. & Hull. |
| "KIDDERPORE" | 5,284 | 13th Sept. | Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay. |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 18th Sept. | Marseilles & London. |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 2nd Oct. | Marseilles, London, Anwerp & Hull. |
| "MUREA" | 10,918 | 18th Oct. | Marseilles and London. |
| "KHYBER" | 9,114 | 30th Oct. | Marseilles and London. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,902 | 13th Nov. | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay. |
| "DEVANHA" | 5,135 | 27th Nov. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |
| "KARMAHA" | 9,129 | 27th Nov. | Marseilles and London. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 11th Dec. | Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay. |
| "DELTA" | 8,097 | 23rd Dec. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |
| "KHYVA" | 9,135 | 25th Dec. | Marseilles and London. |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 8th Jan. | Marseilles and London. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,144 | 22nd Jan. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |
| "MUREA" | 10,918 | 6th Feb. | Marseilles and London. |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 19th Feb. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

| Steamship. | Tons. | From Hongkong (about) | Destination. |
|------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| "TAKADA" | 6,549 | 8th Sept. | Singapore, Penang and Calcutta. |
| "SANTHA" | 7,754 | 12th Sept. | do. |
| "TILAWA" | 10,006 | 20th Sept. | do. |
| "TALAMBA" | 5,013 | 20th Sept. | do. |
| "SHIRALA" | 7,841 | 3rd Oct. | do. |

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| Steamship. | Tons. | From Hongkong (about) | Destination. |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| "TANDA" | 6,538 | 27th August | Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 1st Oct. | do. |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 12th Oct. | do. |

*Calls at Kolambagan.
 Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
 The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Lioho, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The E. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The E. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

| Steamship. | Tons. | From Hongkong (about) | Destination. |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 19th Aug., 4 p.m. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "SANTHA" | 7,754 | 23rd Aug. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "TILAWA" | 10,006 | 30th Aug. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 3rd Sept. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 7th Sept. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "TALAMBA" | 5,013 | 10th Sept. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "SHIRALA" | 7,841 | 13th Sept. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MUREA" | 10,918 | 16th Sept. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "RYANZA" | 7,023 | 20th Sept. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KHYBER" | 9,114 | 1st Oct. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 5th Oct. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,902 | 10th Oct. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KARMAHA" | 9,129 | 13th Oct. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "DEVANHA" | 5,135 | 30th Oct. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "TANDA" | 6,538 | 2nd Nov. | Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 13th Nov. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KHYVA" | 9,135 | 15th Nov. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "DELTA" | 8,097 | 27th Nov. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 7th Dec. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 19th Dec. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,144 | 24th Dec. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 4th Jan. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MUREA" | 10,918 | 7th Jan. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 21st Jan. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,902 | 4th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "TANDA" | 6,538 | 8th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MONGOLIA" | 16,504 | 17th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,120 | 4th March | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 8th March | Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama. |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 *Passengers for Bangkok must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamer on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
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40 & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Friday, 29th August, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blako Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong and Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| SHANGHAI | "YINGCHOW" | On 20th Aug. | 6 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | "CHENAN" | On 21st Aug. | 6 a.m. |
| JAVA | "TAIKOOWANYI" | On 21st Aug. | 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUITYANG" | On 22nd Aug. | 8 a.m. |
| BANGKOK | "KIANGSU" | On 22nd Aug. | 6 a.m. |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI | "SZKODEN" | On 24th Aug. | 6 a.m. |
| AMOY & SINGAPORE | "ANHUI" | On 24th Aug. | 8 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 25th Aug. | 6 a.m. |
| AMOY & SINGAPORE | "KALGAN" | On 26th Aug. | 6 a.m. |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG | "TEAN" | On 26th Aug. | 10 a.m. |
| BANGKOK | "KWANGCHOW" | On 28th Aug. | 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | "SHANTUNG" | On 28th Aug. | 6 a.m. |
| WHEHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENHSIN | "HUICHOW" | On 29th Aug. | 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINKIANG" | On 29th Aug. | 6 a.m. |

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CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

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|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| TAIPING | 10th September | 17th September |
| CHANGTE | 8th October | 16th October |
| TAIPING | 9th November | 17th November |
| CHANGTE | 10th December | 17th December |

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M.V. "YIMINALE" ... on or about 5th October.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong:

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... on or about 7th September.

S.S. "FIUME L." ... on or about 30th September.

M.V. "YIMINALE" ... on or about 30th October.

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S.S. "ANTIOCHUS" ... Via Suez Canal 10th September.

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... Via Suez Canal 24th September.

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HONGKONG AND CANTON or **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.** [21]

INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Thursday, 19th,

Saturday, 21

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